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SOUND MONEY VICTORY

CHICAGO'S LEADING DEMOCRATS ARE MAKING MANY CONVERTS.

They Expect to Carry the Day in the Illinois Convention—Change of Feeling Since the Palmer House Meeting—Effect of Secretary Carlisle's Speech—Vigorous Campaign Against Silverites—Committee Plan for Securing a Triumph.

CHICAGO, April 26.—There are growing indications not only that sound money will prevail in Chicago, but that it may carry the day in the Illinois State Democratic Convention, to be held in Peoria June 23. Since the enthusiastic and influential meeting of the leading honest-money Democrats at the Palmer House last Thursday evening there has been a marked change in the general feeling among the Democrats of this city.

The sound-money wing of the party here, as opposed to the Altgeld-Hinrichsen silverites at Springfield, who think they have the State organization under their thumbs, recently organized itself in Chicago, under the name of the Honest-Money Committee of One Hundred, with Henry S. Robbins as Chairman. The meeting called by this committee Thursday revealed unexpected strength, not only in the way it brought out hundreds of the most influential Democrats in Chicago, but in the large number of practical politicians who have fallen in with the new movement, and in the skillful work that has been done for fair primaries as well as sound money.

To a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Chairman Robbins predicted this morning with conservative confidence that Cook County and Illinois would yet be found helping to carry the National Democratic Convention for a sound-money platform. Mr. Robbins spoke with the earnestness of a man who has gone into the movement from purely patriotic motives, and yet who has back of him or by his side all the sound-money men of the local machine, including ex-Mayor Hopkins, on whose well-known powers of organization Mr. Robbins at least is counting heavily. But the Hopkins matter is another story.

"As you know," said Mr. Robbins, "our committee has now been increased to 500, and contains all the leading and wealthier members of the party in Chicago. We are going into this fight to win. There are many employes of the Altgeld clique in the County Central Committee, but we can match the 16 to 1 crowd even there. You probably noticed that at our recent meeting we appointed a sub-committee to wait upon the County Central body and present a heavily indorsed petition that the primaries be held under the Crawford election law, thus absolutely insuring fair primaries. We ask for the right to select in each of the odd numbered wards one of the three judges and one of the two clerks, and in each of the even numbered wards two of the judges and one of the clerks."

"But will the committee pay any attention to such a request?"

"We are willing to take the risk of that, in view of the further fact that the same committee was authorized to guarantee the payment of the whole cost of the primaries. Regular primaries will cost about $20 per polling district, or a total of something like $3,500. As the committee has no money, and as our members include most of the moneyed Democrats of the city, our request will not be harshly treated. We are practically sure of the right kind of primaries. That is a long step toward carrying the city for honest money.

"Cook County," continued Mr. Robbins, "possesses a little over one-third of the representation of the whole State. It will therefore only be necessary that we secure about one-sixth of the rest of the State to carry the convention for honest money. Now, while the southern end of the State, where there are no large cities, is quite strongly for silver, the whole northern portion is mainly for sound money. Here in Chicago the gold Democrats are at the very least four to one, and will so demonstrate at the primaries. I therefore feel confident that the Altgeld-Hinrichsen-Burke machine can be thwarted in its designs and that Illinois will be found on the right side when the time comes."

Mr. Burke referred to is the Secretary of the Cook County Central Committee, and Mr. Robbins's opinion of him was so freely announced at the Palmer House meeting as to form the chief sensation of the evening. Without naming the gentleman, Chairman Robbins talked in this wise:

An officer of the Cook County Central Committee is reported to have said the other day that the Cook County delegation to our State Convention would, on the money question, stand any way that Springfield desired; that is, if, perchance, the order came for sound money, such would be its attitude; if a delegation for free coinage at 16 to 1 was requested, this order would be implicitly obeyed.

That gentleman derives a comfortable living, through a salary of $3,000 a year, paid from the voluntary contributions of the local Democrats of Cook County. It has been supposed that he was paid this sum to serve the Democratic Party. When did he cease to be its servant, and become its master? When did the 140,000 Democrats of this county surrender to him their right to collectively decide all questions of party principle?

When did the Democrats of Chicago become so weak in mind and so wanting in the attribute of American manhood that they must call upon him to think and act for them upon the vital question of party policy?

This vigorous talk won applause, which was in marked contrast with the reception of another idea presented by one of the speakers. This was the extending of the right hand of fellowship to the recently converted ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins. This somewhat theatrical act, which was expected to arouse enthusiasm, met with nothing but a cold and stony stare from the Democrats present. The mistakes of Mr. Hopkins, and his generosity to certain franchise seekers in the Council have not been forgotten, and it is evident that the sound-money Democrats are too much in earnest to welcome as their leader a man who but yesterday was distributing ready-made free-silver opinions at the beck of the Altgeld machine. Mr. Robbins still counts largely upon the organizing powers of the ex-Mayor, but there are many who think he will soon see his mistake on this point.

The importance of this new movement in Chicago Democratic politics may be gathered from a glance at a few of the names that figure in the "first installment" of the Committee of Five Hundred, announced Thursday evening, and in the original One Hundred, who set the movement on foot. There was not a Democratic element of any kind that counts for anything in political contests left unrepresented at this meeting. The men who "bring in" delegations were there. The men who supply the sinews of war were emphatically on deck. The men who are powerful in the wards were out in encouraging force. Here are a few of the names that came to the front: Franklin MacVeagh, E. M. Phelps, John R. Walsh, Martin J. Russell, Adolph Kraus, Walter C. Newberry, W. T. Baker, Potter Palmer, W. D. Kerfoot, E. S. Cummings, E. S. Dreyer, A. F. Seeberger, L. Z. Leiter, Judge Prendergast, Levi Mayer, C. Porter Johnson, and Henry S. Robbins.

The political workers interested include men like ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins, Michael C. McDonald, Roger C. Sullivan, "Sol" Van Praag, P. H. McKenna, ex-Mayor D. C. Cregier E. F. Cullerton, F. S. Peabody, and Drainage rustee D. B. Jones.

At present the work of organization is going on with vim and confidence. The memorial to the County Central Committee is going the rounds for signatures, and Chairman Robbins says the necessary funds for holding the primaries will be promptly forthcoming. As Chairman of the General Committee, he has been empowered to appoint an Executive Committee of twenty-one members, to have immediate charge of the campaign. This committee will be announced in a day or two.

The work of organizing the wards has already begun, and it is expected that by the 1st of May auxiliary organizations will exist in every ward of the city. The movement promises, in fact, to absorb practically all the Democratic voters in Chicago. Shrewd party workers are already convinced that Cook County will send a solid honest-money delegation to the State Convention.

How much of this new impetus to the sound-money cause is traceable to Secretary Carlisle's recent speech at the Auditorium it is difficult to say, but it is very apparent that the speech has had a marked effect. The change was apparent in the electric effect of C. Porter Johnson's speech at the Palmer House gathering, in which he declared that it would be a hundred-fold better for the Democratic Party to go down to defeat fighting for honest money than to enjoy a temporary triumph advocating the ruinous and dishonest policy of free silver and coinage at 16 to 1. It was still further apparent in the applause that greeted this sentiment from Mr. MacVeagh:

I want to express my satisfaction that at last a right name has been given to this movement. It is no longer a question of sound money, but of honest money. It had to come to this. It has taken a year in this State to draw the distinction between bimetallism and silver monometallism. The former produces honest money, the latter dishonest money. The silver monometallists in this State have been using the arguments of the bimetallists. In this way the people have been misled. There was never a moment during the last year, and there never will be a moment in all the years to come, when any political party in this country can succeed by the advocacy of silver monometallism. With the return of prosperity this craze for free silver at 16 to 1 will disappear. No modern nation has ever voluntarily adopted a depreciated currency.

The first substantial triumph of the sound-money wing dates from the State Central Committee's concession placing the representation in the convention upon the vote of 1892, instead of on that of 1894. This gives Chicago a representation of over 33 per cent. in the convention. The second important triumph will be the securing of fair primaries under the Crawford law. The rest, it is hoped, will be achieved by the steadily changing sentiment throughout the State in favor of sound money, owing to the Spring revival of trade and the general tendency to believe in the return of good times.

Whatever may be the final outcome of the honest-money movement among the Chicago Democrats, it has already gone far enough to insure one of the most lively and determined contests in the history of the Illinois Democracy. At present it looks as if the chances of success were leaning slightly in the right direction, despite the apparent supremacy hitherto of the free-silver camp at Springfield. Time alone will tell.

TRIED TO STEAL A POLICEMAN'S PIN

The Thief Said He Should Certainly Have Known Better.

James Sullivan, who says he is a driver and lives at 19 Delancey Street, made a serious mistake Saturday night in attempting to steal a diamond pin from Patrolman Monohan of the Eldridge Street Station. Monohan knows that many envious eyes are cast upon brilliant stones, and to guard his gem he secured a patent hook and screw to make it impossible for a thief to steal it without taking the necktie in which it might be fastened.

A report reached the Eldridge Street Station shortly before 10 o'clock Saturday night that a man named William Clark had been stabbed in front of Walhalla Hall, in Orchard Street. Acting Captain Hogan, Detective Cohen, and Patrolman Monohan went to the place, but when they arrived there the trouble had subsided, although they found Clark bleeding from the wounds he had received in the fight.

An immense crowd was gathered outside the hall when the officers arrived. Sullivan was in the crowd, and immediately saw Monohan's diamond "flash." He drew a handkerchief from his pocket, and with one hand pretended to wipe a stain from Monohan's shirt bosom, while with the other hand he tried to remove the pin. The fastening held, however, and defied the fine manipulations of Sullivan's adept fingers. The officer was conscious of Sullivan's intentions, but allowed him to proceed.

Sullivan became bold, and deliberately lifted the necktie from its position in order to get a better hold on the pin. It was at this juncture that Detective Cohen grabbed Sullivan and placed him under arrest.

When searched at the station house a watch which had been wrung from its chain was found in Sullivan's pocket; also two rings and a locket.

Sullivan was arraigned in the Essex Market Court yesterday, and when pleading said to Magistrate Crane:

"Your Honor, I have made a bad mistake. No man in my business would have picked up that 'slob' for a police officer."

"What is your business?" asked Magistrate Crane.

"I have a fine touch, and I try to use it to be consistent with nature's gifts," replied Sullivan. "But what a fool I was to try and steal anything from a police officer! Anything of value they have is chained to them. They never 'give up,' and the only difference between them and me is that they wear uniforms and I don't. We are both in the same game."

Magistrate Crane held Sullivan in $1,500 bail for trial.

FAVORS A COMPROMISE BIBLE.

Rochester Presbytery's Memorial to the General Assembly.

The question of introducing the revised version of the Bible into the public worship of the Presbyterian churches of the United States will probably come up for consideration at the next General Assembly of that Church. The matter has already been discussed by the Rochester Presbytery of this State.

The Presbytery has addressed a memorial to the General Assembly, in which it asks if there cannot be devised some way in which the Church may derive a greater benefit than it receives at present from the revised version.

The memorial alludes to the obstacles in the way of the general adoption by Christian churches of the revised version, and concludes with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Presbytery of Rochester hereby memorialize the General Assembly to consider the advisability of appointing a commission of eminent scholars to co-operate, as the way may open, with similar commissions from other branches of Christ's Church, in an effort to secure the authoritative publication of a special new edition, preferably a paragraph edition of the King James version of the Holy Scriptures, which would contain in the margin all the important improvements and corrections made by the revised version, whereby at least any glaring infelicities in the old version would be avoided, its puzzling obscurities be cleared up, and its occasional mistakes be corrected.

The subject has also been discussed by other Presbyteries in different sections of the country, and other memorials may be presented.

Women Arrested for Begging.

Crouched on Park Row, with infants in their arms, Emelia Remma of 23 Cherry Street and Cornelia Spero of 34 Cherry Street were found at 1 o'clock yesterday morning by six Gerry society agents. With them was twelve-year-old Marie Branda. All were begging. When Agent Pisarro talked with them in Italian, the women told a story of poverty. When placed under arrest by the agents, their lamentations turned into a choice assortment of Italian profanity. An investigation showed that the women had as good a home as the average Italian, and had been in the country but ten days. The women were sent to the workhouse by Magistrate Simms, in the Centre Street Police Court, and the little girl and the two infants were turned over to the care of the Gerry society.

Boy Thrown from His Cart and Killed.

Lester Fernberg, who was not quite five years old, and his brother, George, seven years old, were riding in their little dog-cart on Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, when the pony began to run faster than the boys' father thought was safe, and, fearing that the pony would run away, he grabbed the bridle, at the same time tripping, and in falling he pulled the pony down upon him. The pony in falling caused the dogcart to upset, and the two boys were thrown into the street. George escaped without inujry, but little Lester was picked up in an unconscious condition, and taken to his home, at 82 Ross Street. The little fellow died last evening from his injuries.

DREAM LEADS TO DEATH

MRS. ANNA SNOW JUMPS FROM A WINDOW OF HER HOUSE.

Unable to Rid Herself of the Hallucination that the Building Was on Fire, the Old Lady, Nearly Blind, Tries to Escape—Of Good Birth and Well-to-do, Her Mind Had Been Weakened by Age and Sickness.

Mrs. Anna Snow, an aged woman who lived with a lifelong friend, Mrs. Mitchell, at 58 East Eighty-sixth Street, killed herself yesterday by jumping from the window of her room on the second story of the house into the rear yard.

Mrs. Snow was seventy-five years old, and had been an invalid for years. Lately both eyes were blinded by cataracts. Sickness and her age had weakened her mind, though she was not insane, and was unusually bright and companionable.

The old lady came of an influential Boston family, and formerly lived in the vicinity of that city. Mrs. Mitchell and she had been friends from childhood, and when both became widows, some years ago, they decided to live together.

Both were well-to-do, and Mrs. Mitchell bought the house in East Eighty-sixth Street to bring her friend to. Since Mrs. Snow had been an invalid Mrs. Mitchell devoted herself to her, staying most of her time with her. Saturday night she remained late in Mrs. Snow's room, talking and reading to her.

During the night Mrs. Snow had a vivid dream, in which the house appeared to be afire. She spoke of it yesterday morning, and could not forget it.

While Mrs. Mitchell was gone from the room, between 8 and 9 o'clock, the hallucination that the house was afire overcame her. She got out of bed, made her way to the window, and leaped out.

Mrs. Mitchell, who was in the rear of the lower floor, heard her fall, and ran to her. With the help of the servants they carried her into the house, improvised a bed on the lower floor, and sent for Dr. Wilton V. White of 114 East Eighty-fifth Street.

Mrs. Snow became conscious, and suffered only from shock. No bones were broken, but it is probable that she was internally injured.

She had recovered from her hallucination, and said again and again, "Oh, why did I do this?" She died in the early afternoon.

Dr. White reported the death to the Coroners' office, but every effort was made to keep the painful news from becoming public.

Capt. Dean of the East Eighty-eighth Street station learned of it indirectly from the Coroners' office, and at once sent a man to investigate. He was told at the house that a Deputy Coroner had taken charge of the case, and all information was refused.

Dr. White was seen, and in order to save Mrs. Mitchell from annoyance gave out the above facts under protest. Mrs. Snow's body will be taken to the town near Boston where her home formerly was, and will be buried with her family.

Dr. White stated that she probably had no near relative living. The name of the suburb of Boston he did not know. Mrs. Snow was an intelligent woman, and belonged, as Dr. White said, "to the cultured generation of New-Englanders that is just passing away." The doctor said that she was not insane, but had probably given away to a childish impulse to escape from a danger she could not see.

SHE DID NOT ABDUCT THE CHILD.

Mrs. Hiller Arrested in Saratoga on a False Charge.

In the Yorkville Police Court yesterday Mrs. Ella Hiller, a stylishly dressed woman, thirty-six years old, was arraigned on a charge of kidnapping. The complainant, Mrs. Louise Weidmeyer of 828 First Avenue, procured a warrant and caused the arrest of Mrs. Hiller in Saratoga Saturday. She was brought here and locked up in the Mercer Street Police Station.

Mrs. Mills, a sister of Mrs. Hiller, and a school teacher in this city, on hearing of her sister's imprisonment, called on Magistrate Brann and told him Miss Hiller had in 1893 legally adopted Mrs. Weidmeyer's daughter.

Mrs. Weidmeyer, Mrs. Mills said, had the following year attempted to regain possession of the child by a writ of habeas corpus, which Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court had denied.

The Magistrate went to the Mercer Street Station and procured Miss Hiller's release.

W. W. Smith of Saratoga, Mrs. Hiller's attorney, appeared in the Yorkville Court yesterday and submitted to Magistrate Brann Justice Barrett's order dismissing the writ, and also his opinion declaring the child's mother not to be a fit person to care for the child.

The Magistrate said the complainant had grossly deceived the Court when she applied for the warrant, in concealing the fact that the Supreme Court had decided that the child was legally in Mrs. Hiller's custody.

In discharging Mrs. Hiller, the Magistrate characterized her arrest as a gross outrage, for which he thought Mrs. Weidmeyer could be punished.

Mr. Smith said an action for damages was likely to grow out of the affair.

AMERICAN FRIGHTENED TURKS.

Threat of a Cruiser Compelled Surrender of the Rev. George Knapp.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 26.—John W. Riddle, American Charge d'Affairs, received advices Friday morning from Iskanderoon that the Turkish authorities refused to deliver the Rev. George Knapp, the American missionery, who was recently expelled from Bitlis on charges of sedition, and who was to come to this city for trial, and were determined to send him away from the country on the European steamer that sailed from Iskanderoon Friday evening.

Mr. Riddle informed Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, and M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, of the situation, and went to the Porte, where he showed the written promise of Tewfik Pasha, the Foreign Minister, to deliver Mr. Knapp to the American legation for trial. He advised Tewfik Pasha that it would be better for him to keep this promise, and at the same time telegraphed to the American Consular Agents at Iskanderoon and Mersine to call for an American cruiser if it should be necessary to secure the delivery of Mr. Knapp.

These open telegrams frightened the authorities, and Mr. Riddle received dispatches Saturday stating that Mr. Knapp had been released.

Cable Car Grip Broke.

The grip of a cable car on the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street branch of the Third Avenue line broke suddenly yesterday afternoon as the car was running at full speed on Manhattan Street east of Amsterdam Avenue. The car stopped almost instantly, and the passengers were all thrown forward by the shock. Isic Zunemoff of 159 Henry Street, who was standing on the rear platform, was knocked down and sligtly injured.

Venturesome Sailors Arrested.

Charles and Frank Charlsen of 333 Conover Street, Brooklyn, went to Hoboken a few days ago with a twenty-foot catboat, in which they say they were going to England. They were found exhibiting the boat there yesterday at a charge of 15 cents for every visitor. They were arrested on a charge of violating the Sunday laws and a city ordinance. Subsequently Charles was paroled in order that he might take care of the boat, but Frank was locked up in default of bail.

CIRCUS HORSES RUN AWAY.

One Stumbles, Drags Down Its Companion, and a Rein Breaks.

Four horses attached to a Barnum & Bailey's circus van, on the way to Madison Square Garden from Brooklyn for a load, ran away early yesterday morning in Spring Street. The horses broke loose from the van. One pair was caught after having run a block. The other crossed Broadway and got as far as West Broadway.

The trouble began in front of the Mulberry Street Station House. One of the leaders slipped and dragged its companion to the ground. Frank McGee, the driver, got the animals on their feet again. One of the reins was broken, and had to be tied.

The broken rein parted when the team turned into Spring Street, and the leaders became unmanageable. Their rearing excited the wheel horses, and they smashed the wagon tongue. All four horses started on a run. The wheel horses hardly got a fair start before they were caught, but the leaders crossed Broadway, narrowly escaping collision with a cable car, and knocked over several ash barrels. At West Broadway the horses became entangled in a railing, and the runaways were caught.

The horses were taken to a stable in Spring Street, and McGee, who had not been thrown from the wagon, started up town for another team of horses.

RUNAWAY ON THE BRIDGE.

Horse Pulling a Mail Wagon Was Frightened by a Train.

There was much excitement on the Brooklyn Bridge for a short time last evening, caused by a horse attached to a mail wagon coming from Brooklyn becoming frightened at a passing train of cars near the New-York terminal. There were five carriages ahead of the driver, Joseph Brown, when his horse took the bit in his mouth and started off at a rapid gait.

Bridge Policeman John Murphy saw the danger, as did also the carriage drivers, who whipped up their horses. Four of them managed to escape through the gateway.

The fifth, fearing a collision, and having three men in his carriage, pulled up alongside the iron railing as the mail wagon flew by.

Murphy had the big gate nearly closed as the runaway reached it.

The crash was terrific and threw Brown from his seat to the ground, as the horse fell, and the shafts broke into splinters. The wagon did not stop until it had run over the horse and smashed against the heavy gate.

Brown was uninjured, and with Murphy's assistance the horse was got on his feet, the harness patched up, and the wagon, which was only slightly damaged, taken over to the Post Office.

KILLED HIMSELF AT LAST.

Christian Hagman's Body Floats into the Morgue.

The body of Christian Hagman, missing since Feb. 18, floated into the dock at the Morgue yesterday afternoon striking, as it drifted in with the tide, Henry Abbey's steam yacht Stella, lying at the New-York Yacht Club's anchorage.

Hagman was thirty-three years old, a shade painter by trade, and came fourteen years ago to this country from Frankfort-on-Main. He was naturalized in 1893, and lived with the family of Charles Hoerauf at 142 Chrystie Street. He bore on his person several marks of his mania for suicide. He drank freely, and when recovering from the effects of his debauches became melancholy and talked of killing himself.

A hole in his skull marks the failure of an attempt to end his life on March 18, 1894, when he jumped thirty feet to the sidewalk from a fire escape in Clinton Street. Six months later he slashed his wrists with the knife from the lunch counter of a saloon at Grand and Essex Streets, and on Oct. 4, 1894, he jumped from the bridge over Park Avenue at Fifty-second Street in front of a locomotive, breaking his right leg. The leg was amputated at Flower Hospital, and the artificial limb on his body furnished the first clue to his identity.

Capt. White, Superintendent of the Morgue, remembered inquiries being made for a man with an artificial leg, and found the dead man's name and address from the record he keeps of such inquiries. Mr. Hoerauf was called to the Morgue and completed the identification.

He said that Hagman had no relations but a stepmother living in Frankfort, and that he had boarded with Hoerauf's family for nearly twelve years. When he left the house Feb. 18 without his overcoat, it was very cold, and Mrs. Hoerauf called to him to get it, and he called back to her from the foot of the stairs that he would need no overcoat where he was going.

He probably committed suicide that day. The body bore signs of having been in the water more than two months.

JERSEY ROBBERS WERE AMATEURS.

The Double Shooting at Ridgewood Was Caused by Nervousness.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J., April 26.—The two masked men who, while trying to rob the railroad station last night, shot Frank Bechtloff, the station agent, and Peter Sisco, an express wagon driver, have not been found. That they were the veriest amateurs their nervousness in handling their rifles showed. The agent and the driver were wounded only because the man who demanded the office receipts had not sufficient control over his muscles to keep his finger from the trigger of the wobbling gun at his shoulder.

It is believed, because of evidence secured to-day, that the robbers live in this town. In a crowd that was on the station platform one of them picked out for his victims John Brightmeyer, the baggagemaster, who was not in uniform, and John H. Hammond, who lives here. The man pointed a rifle at them, and his arms shook so violently that they expected an explosion at any minute.

The other robber entered the waiting room, and at the point of his gun compelled four men to scurry away. Bechtloff and Sisco were counting the day's receipts when the robber appeared at the ticket office window and pointed his rifle at them. They say he was trembling and that he pulled the trigger through nervousness. He did not wait a second after the shot, but fled out and down the platform. His companion, who had been compelling Brightmeyer and Hammond to keep their hands up, saw him fleeing and joined him.

The robbers ran toward the Paterson Road, but their pursuers soon lost them in the darkness. The injuries of Bechtloff and Sisco are not serious.

SIXTY-SEVEN BURIED ALIVE.

Contractors' Greed Caused the Mine Disaster in Mexico.

EL PASO, Texas, April 26.—The latest news of the catastrophe at the Santa Eulalia Mines, near Chihuahua, Mexico, Thursday night, is to the effect that eighty-five men were working in the mine Thursday when it caved in, burying alive sixty-seven of the men, all of whom were Mexicans.

Contracts were let recently to a number of Mexican miners and laborers to take ore from the old workings at so much per ton. In their eagerness to secure large quantities of ore with the least labor, these contractors began tearing down the ore pillars which supported the roof of the mine. They also cut away masses of ore that had been left between the chambers. Thus weakened, the ground began to give away at 2 o'clock Friday morning, and almost instantly sixty-seven of the men at work under ground were cut off from escape.

Gov. Ahumada is on the ground with a large force of men, working to recover the buried. Thirty-seven men have been recovered, ten dead, seven dying, and twenty fatally hurt. There is no hope of recovering the others alive.

DEATH WIND IN KANSAS

KILLED FIVE, FATALLY WOUNDED THREE, HURT SEVENTEEN.

Miles of Country Made as Smooth as a Newly Rolled Lawn—A Farming Country Destroyed—Women Carried 200 Yards and Dropped on a Pile of Straw—Terrific Rainstorm Floods the Ruined Region.

CLAY CENTRE, Kan., April 26.—A cyclone of tremendous force sped through Clay County last night, dealing death and destruction on every hand. So far as known to-night, five persons were killed, three fatally wounded, and seventeen severely injured.

The Dead.

The dead are:

ANDERSON, —, grandchild of Peter Anderson.
NAVERSON, Mrs. OLE.
PETERSON, FRANK.
PETERSON, Mrs. FRANK.
PETERSON, —, child of Frank Peterson.

A full list of the injured is unobtainable, as the doctors have not returned from the scene of the disaster. It is known, however, that every member of the families of John Morris, F. Welkin, Peter Anderson, and Henry Gardner was hurt, and three of them have wounds said to be fatal.

Many horses and cattle were killed, and the damage to farm property is immense. The cyclone started about six miles south of Clifton, and went in a northeasterly direction for twelve or fifteen miles, and then lost its force by spreading. It passed about half way between Clifton and Morganville. Its track varied from 150 yards to a quarter of a mile in width.

It tore through a farming community, and nothing is left standing. Houses and barns were wrecked, trees torn up or broken, fences leveled, and haystacks blown in every direction. The cyclone was followed by a terrific rainstorm, which lasted several hours, flooding the devastated district.

There had been indications of a heavy rain all day, with local showers, but nobody expected a storm. As far as learned, the victims of the cyclone were in their houses, and the most of them had retired.

The storm struck Peter Anderson's home at 9:30 o'clock. This was about a mile from the starting point. The house was demolished in an instant. Every member of the Anderson family was injured. When they had extricated themselves from the débris they discovered that Anderson's grandchild was missing. The dead body of the child was found this morning in a ravine half a mile away. It evidently had been carried there by the wind.

Anderson alarmed the neighbors who lived out of the track of the storm, and search was commenced for victims, but little headway was made in the rain. Couriers were sent to Clifton and Morganville for doctors, but it was daylight before they arrived. Many of the injured lay all night pinned down by wreckage, while others crawled or hobbled across the country to neighboring houses.

In several instances persons were lifted into the air by the cyclone and carried for a distance and then suddenly dropped. Buildings also were lifted up and hurled to the ground with terrific force. The wife and daughter of John Morris were reading when the shock came. The house was divided.

The women managed to get out when the wind picked them up, carried them 200 yards, and dropped them on a pile of straw.

The people for miles around to-day gathered at the different points where damage had been done and rendered assistance in every way possible. The track of the storm resembled a piece of ground leveled with a roller. It is believed much damage was done in the vicinity of Palmer, Washington County, but the details cannot be learned.

It is impossible at this time to estimate the damage to buildings and other property.

THE LORDS OF THE SENATE.

It Costs About Half a Million Dollars a Year for Their Employes.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The honorable the Senate hangs on to its plunder in the Legislative Appropriation bill "like a puppy to a root." It added to the amount of the bill, as passed by the House, the considerable figure of $247,000. The House has persisted until the Senate has backed down from $103,920, while the House has yielded $59,209, leaving $83,900 in dispute.

Mr. Dockery directed attention Saturday to some of the reasons which impelled the Senate to struggle for its amendments, and furnished the argument of the House for opposing them. The bill, as agreed upon, carries $338,162 for compensation of 295 employes of the House of 356 members. This makes an average cost per member, in the way of employes, of $939.

The Senator is a more expensive luxury than the member of the House. It requires only 295 employes to keep 356 Representatives in running order, but in the Senate, with 89 members, there are now, exclusive of reporters of debates and the personal clerks of Senators, 278 employes, at a cost of $403,529, or a per capita cost per Senator of $4,483 for employes. But that is not enough to satisfy these lords of the Senate. They insist that personal clerks shall have $1,500 a year, instead of $1,200, as paid by the House, and that some committee clerks shall get $1,800, instead of $1,440.

The Senate is an expensive body at any price, if its usefulness be judged by the satisfaction it has afforded to the country. There is absolutely no reason why it should insist upon being expensive out of all proportion to its numbers, but the tendency in the Senate is to increase expenses from year to year, much of the added expense being merely the accumulation of personal luxury and increasing arrogance and inefficiency. If it was a good thing in any way, the House would not dare to invite attention to its determination to squander money on itself.

Senate Elections in Madrid.

MADRID, April 26.—The elections for members of the Senate were held to-day, and passed without any excitement. It is known that a large Government majority has been returned. Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo will now hasten the Cuban tariff reforms, the scheme of which will shortly be issued.

Disturbances at Colon Elections.

COLON, April 26.—The elections to-day were marked by serious disturbances, during which firearms were used. The military were called out to restore order. The Postmaster and six other men were arrested and locked up.

An Italian Republican Fete.

ROME, April 26.—The Republican Party has decided to hold a fête May 1, Labor Day, and the Socialists have summoned conferences for that day, but the Government has forbidden the holding of meetings or parades.

Menelek Sends Reinforcements.

ROME, April 26.—It is reported here that King Menelek, foreseeing an Italian attack, has sent reinforcements to the Ras of Tigre.

BRITISH TRAPPED THE MATABELES

Lured Them Across Umgaza River and Routed Them.

LONDON, April 26.—The Colonial Office has received a dispatch from Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony and British High Commissioner in South Africa, confirming The United Press report of the defeat of the Matabeles on the Umgaza River by a British force from Bulawayo.

Gov. Robinson forwards a dispatch dated Bulawayo yesterday, stating that a sharp engagement had occurred on the Umgaza River, four miles north of Bulawayo. The rebels attacked the British in force, and both wings were thrown forward for an enveloping movement. The British advanced parties retired with a view to inducing the Matabeles to cross the river.

The ruse was very successful. The rebels believed that the British were retreating and attempted to follow them. When they were within 300 yards of the right wing of the British, fire was opened upon them with the Maxim guns, and at the same time the right flank advanced upon them and drove them over the river. The same tactics were followed by the left flank.

The rebels later made another attack, but were again repulsed. The British then advanced and inflicted heavy loss on the rebels in the hills on the opposite side of the river. The British, after gaining complete possession of the field, retired to Bulawayo. Their loss was only three killed and six wounded.

CRUSHED BY A TROLLEY CAR.

Mrs. Christina McLeod Dies While Under the Wheels.

Mrs. Christina McLeod, sixty-seven years old, was run over and instantly killed by a trolley car on Broadway, Brooklyn, shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She had left her home, 258 Rodney Street, only a short time before, and while attempting to cross Broadway at Rodney Street became confused, and Trolley Car No. 420 of the Sumner Avenue line, going in the direction of Fulton Street, ran her down. Before the motorman could put on the brake she was knocked down and rolled under the fender and the car and was crushed.

The car had to be raised in order to get the woman from under it. An ambulance was summoned, and when the surgeon responded he declared the woman dead. Her body was taken home.

The police arrested Emil Fink, the motorman, and William Ellison, the conductor, and locked them up in the Clymer Street Station on the charge of homicide. They will be arraigned before Justice Goetting to-day.

CANNOT FORM A FRENCH CABINET.

M. Sarrien Confesses Defeat to President Faure—France's Difficulty.

PARIS, April 26.—M. Sarrien, who was requested by President Faure to form a Cabinet, held a consultation this morning with MM. Goblet, Berville, Dujardin, Henri, Ricard, and Brisson. It was announced later that M. Sarrien had requested President Faure to allow him to defer his reply until 5 o'clock this evening.

Then it was stated that M. Sarrien had informed the President that he was unable to form a conciliation Cabinet. M. Faure pressed him to continue the negotiations, but M. Sarrien replied that he was convinced he could not succeed. Nobody else has been summoned to the Elysée.

It is believed that a Radical Cabinet, with M. Goblet at its head, is inevitable, or that M. Constans or M. Dupuy will be called upon to form a Ministry, and the Chambers dissolved.

It is again rumored that President Faure will resign.

MR. PAYNE AND EIGHT MORE.

Small Attendance at a Night Session of the House.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—A remarkable session of the House of Representatives is reported in The Congressional Record issued to-day. The session was held last night, and it was set aside exclusively for general debate on the Pickler bill to amend the pension laws.

Mr. Cox of Tennessee, who thought there were not enough members present to consider so important a measure, secured a vote, which showed only seven members in the hall. That condition was improved upon, for it appears that there really were nine persons present.

Mr. Payne of New-York was Speaker pro tempore, appointed by Speaker Reed. Then there were present in addition Mr. Pickler, Mr. Cox, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Curtis, and Mr. Mahany. Of these persons Messrs. Wheeler, Hardy, Gibson, Curtis, and Mahany made speeches.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT AND KILLED.

Fourteen-Year-Old Boy in Belmar, N. J., Victim of Carelessness.

BELMAR, N. J., April 26.—Stanley McDermott, fourteen years old, son of Charles McDermott of this place, was killed accidentally last evening by his playmate, Arthur Hagerman, son of Joseph Hagerman.

The boys were playing in an unoccupied cottage near the beach. Young Hagerman, in searching a desk, found a revolver. He examined it and remarked to his companions: "Now we are prepared for burglars." McDermott warned Hagerman to be careful, but Hagerman said the revolver was not loaded, and pulled the trigger.

McDermott fell to the floor, fatally wounded. Hagerman rushed across the street for a doctor, but before the doctor reached the cottage McDermott was dead. Young Hagerman seized the revolver and attempted to kill himself, but was disarmed by the physician. When the dead boy's clothing was searched a loaded revolver was found in the coat pocket.

Bishop Potter Confirmed Class.

In St. Augustine's Chapel, Trinity Parish, Bishop Potter confirmed about ninety children at the morning service yesterday. The Bishop was assisted in the devotions which attended the occasion by the Rev. Dr. Kimber of St. Augustine's Church, the Rev. Mr. Duhamel, and the Rev. Mr. Diaz. Dr. Potter preached on "Confirmation."

A Lineman Falls Twenty-five Feet.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., April 26.—William McMahon, a lineman in the service of the New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company, yesterday fell from a pole upon which he was working to the sidewalk, a distance of twenty-five feet. He was badly injured about the back and neck, and was taken to the Monmouth Memorial Hospital.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Casey & Sherwood of New-London, Conn., have received news of the loss of the schooner Sheepscot, Capt. Brown, which left Green's Landing, Me., March 13, with a cargo of granite. The Sheepscot encountered a storm and was driven from her course. In a tempest she took fire, burned to the water's edge, and sank. Her crew was picked up by a steamer and landed at a Russian port.

—Joseph Cocking, husband of Mrs. Fannie Cocking, and brother-in-law of Miss Daisy Miller, who were murdered in their home at Hill Top, Md., last Thursday night, was placed under arrest yesterday after a jury of inquest had rendered a verdict that he was guilty of the double murder.

—The body of John Rotts, who left his home in Limestone, N. Y., March 31 to go to Bradford in search of work, was found Saturday in the Tuna Creek, at Irving's Mills, N. Y. It is not known whether he committed suicide or was the victim of foul play.

—Elijah Wheaton of Worcester, Mass., seventy-six years of age, who went out to pick cowslips Saturday afternoon, was found dead yesterday in a field near Lake Quinsigamond. It is supposed he stumbled and fell, and was suffocated.

—Charles H. Parks of Naugatuck, Conn., a prominent contractor and builder, was injured yesterday while breaking a colt, and it is feared he will die.

THE HEBDOMADAL "BLUFF"

REGULAR SUNDAY NIGHT BULLETIN OF THE McKINLEY BUREAU.

Claiming "Everything in Sight" That Is Not Tagged with Some Other Candidate's Name—The Ohio Candidate as Good as Elected, According to the Figurez of His Partisans—Manley Takes a Different View.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—As the margin for a possible majority for McKinley narrows the McKinley managers press their claims a little closer and bolder. The statements put forth to-day by the boomers for the Ohio man indicate that they are aware that from the States remaining to elect delegates they must get so large a percentage of the delegates to be selected that it will be necessary to seize the delegates already chosen if McKinley is to have a majority before the National Convention shall meet.

The remaining April conventions, and those that are to be held in May, are not in States from which McKinley can hope to gather great strength. From the silver States, notwithstanding the silvery leanings that McKinley always has manifested in the timid spirit characteristic of the man, are not likely to come any delegates instructed for McKinley or inclinded for him on a second ballot.

The McKinleyites and the Reed men differ in their accounts of the number of delegates chosen. McKinley's bureau finds only 706 delegates

THE PLATFORM THE THING

DEMOCRATS THINK MORE ABOUT PRINCIPLES THAN CANDIDATES.

Talk About the Chicago Convention Among Party Leaders Runs Almost Exclusively on the Financial Question—Impression Strengthening that There Will Be No Declaration for Free Coinage—Morrison Spoken Of for Head of Ticket.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—It will be some days before the Democrats will begin to make up canvasses of delegates, to separate them for the candidates. Party preference has not begun yet to settle upon men for the nomination. The chief interest is and will be in the platform, and until the expressions of the platform upon the money question shall be decided, men will amount to nothing in the calculations. Even Bland, out in Missouri, where the Democrats have declared for free silver, says it is much more important to have the platform right than to talk about men—and this is in the face of the Missouri determination that Bland shall be the candidate upon a free-silver platform.

Still, it is apparent that Bland has some doubt about the acceptance by the Democrats of a free-silver plank. This is not surprising, and he may have obtained his doubts from Washington. Some of Bland's warmest friends, who would be glad for Bland's sake, to see him in the White House, know he would not be elected if nominated and they are intimating that the platform at Chicago will not declare for free coinage. They are assuming that the Republican Convention will straddle the money question, thus offering the Democrats the political opportunity to straddle in their own way.

The sound-money men in the party were most anxious for a time that the convention should not be made up for free silver, but their anxiety has diminished as the time for selecting delegates has approached and the anxiety has been transferred to the other side. While the free-coinage men expect to have more than a majority of the delegates, they are becoming aware of a feeling of resistance to them that surely will be developed in the East, and this must be considered unless the West proposes to put its hands deeper into its pockets than usual to provide the means with which to maintain a campaign.

The relaxation of the effort for sound money has embolden the silver men, and it has destroyed a good deal of the fighting spirit against a depreciated coinage. Yet some Missouri men stated last week that they expected to see a straddle in both conventions. Democrats who are for free silver, but who are against declaring for it say they object to the sound-money men's make compromise declarations, and a man like Morrison, who would not be so weak as his recent words, if chosen President, named for the head of the Democratic ticket. It has been incredible that the majority, being for free silver, would choose to throw away the sound-money men of the party. While the sound-money men would prefer, for some reasons, that the issue should be raised sharply, they have become convinced that the prudence of a gathering of politicians, and not one of mere silver politics, will hesitate about making a platform that will strain the fidelity of an entire section of the country, particularly if that section should happen to be the one that usually "pays the freight" in all political campaigns.

Democrats who are confident that the leading man in the Chicago convention is to be Col. Morrison say the first "tabs" will be taken on Morrison, and that he will lead the string in the convention. There are some indications that the Morrison support will be made up with some reference to the parting politically of Morrison and Carlisle. That separation dates back to the time when Mr. Cleveland was making up his Cabinet, and when Morrison felt that Carlisle had been responsible for the failure of the President to consult Morrison about the composition of his Cabinet. Morrison does not conceal the sensitiveness. Some of his admirers are talking as if the Morrison men would go into Kentucky and secure delegates from the State which might be expected to declare for Carlisle on grounds of State pride.

TWENTY CONTESTS IN ALABAMA.

McKinley Delegates Who May Fare Badly at St. Louis.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 26.—The nine Alabama districts have acted, giving McKinley eighteen delegates to St. Louis. In each district except the Second, where the two delegates are conceded to McKinley, the Morton-Allison-Reed combination has elected contesting delegates. The contests generally are of a frivolous nature. In each case the McKinleyites had a large majority in the district convention, and the opposition bolted.

William Vaughn, the McKinley leader, today claims the solid delegation for McKinley. He absolutely claims eighteen district delegates, and is certain a McKinley majority in the State Convention on Tuesday will give McKinley the four delegates at large.

The opposition will pursue its usual tactics and hold a separate convention, and parcel out among themselves the contesting delegates at large. The combination under the leadership of W. R. Andrews of Philadelphia will carry out the policy of contest all the way through. Yesterday, six weeks after the regular Sixth District Convention was held and elected two McKinley delegates to St. Louis, another convention was held at Tuskaloosa and Reed and Morton delegates were elected. The McKinleyites will appear at the National Convention with twenty-two regularly accredited delegates. The combination will present twenty contestants and see what can be done with the Credentials Committee.

BERMUDA IS LOADING AGAIN.

Boxes Supposed to Contain Arms for Cuba Taken Aboard.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 26.—The filibustering steamer Bermuda arrived in port at 6 o'clock to-night, anchored off the Clyde steamship dock, and took on a cargo of large boxes from a barge, besides six eight-oared surfboats.

It is said that the contents of the boxes, several hundred in number, were rifles, small arms, machetes, dynamite, powder, and medicine.

A number of small boats, some containing spies, some Cubans, and others reporters, hovered near the Bermuda, but no arms were seen, and no proof could be obtained that the boxes contained arms. The Bermuda chose her time well, the revenue cutter Boutwell having just left this port and a Spanish man-of-war having just departed from Key West.

The Bermuda's crew was increased at this port, but by how many is not known.

Dr. Rainsford on Armenia.

Talks on the Armenian massacres were given las night in the Church of the Holy Apostles. Ninth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street. The Rev. Dr. Gabriel, who represents the Armenians in this city, told about the thousands of Armenians who were killed at Sassoun and other districts.

He was followed by the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, who said that no nation was so much to blame for the recent massacres as England, which stopped the breaking up of the worst Government on the earth in 1878.

"The Turk is rotten from top to bottom," he added. "There are at Constantinople symptoms of returning sanity and signs of putting a stop to the massacres. No one in the United States but believes we should not interfere with force. We could only do it with our war ships, and they could not reach the interior. If they operated on the coast they would stir up the Turks in the interior to renewed massacres. They would take revenge on the Armenian Christians.

Armenians Again in Peril.

LONDON, April 26.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that two hundred leading Armenians have been arrested at Moosh on the pretext that they were implicated in the murder of a Kurd that occurred in 1894. The dispatch adds that the Embassies fear a renewal of the massacres at Sassoun.

CONFESSION NOT BELIEVED.

Buffalo Police, However, Will Investigate Minnie Allen's Story.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 26.—The more the police analyze the confession of Minnie Allen, the Wisconsin prisoner, that she murdered Montgomery Gibbs in this city two years ago, the more they are convinced that she is the Minnie Campbell who assumed to make a similar confession in Laporte, Ind., in December of 1894.

Assistant Superintendent of Police Cusack received, Dec. 9, 1894, a telegram from Chief of Police Schaefer of Laporte which read: "Was Montgomery Gibbs murdered in your city? Have in charge here a woman who claims to know who did the crime last April on Delaware Avenue."

Mr. Cusack at once made an investigation, and found that a woman named Minnie Campbell was registered at the Tifft House at the time of the murder. This woman was a "crook," and a victim of the morphine habit, as far as he could learn. After concluding his investigations here, Mr. Cusack went to Laporte and put the woman through a severe cross-examination, under which she weakened and confessed that it was not she who committed the murder, but a man named John Harvey. This information convinced Mr. Cusack more than ever that the woman was simply weaving a sensational tale, and he pursued his cross-examination until she admitted that she had been lying about the whole story.

The Allen woman's story closely resembles that told by Minnie Campbell. Mr. Cusack said to-day that, while he would inquire into the latest confession, he was certain that it would prove to be as false as the other.

"If any one doubts," he added, "that the Robinsons killed Gibbs, I can convince him in short order."

The police lay much weight upon the fact that all the statements made by the Robinsons were corroborated in every detail, and that was never done in the case of Minnie Campbell. In the latter instance all the evidence went to show that the woman had nothing to do with the crime, while all the police investigations which were made regarding the Robinsons' confessions were borne out by the evidence.

District Attorney Kenefick had nothing to add to-day to what he said last night—that the Allen woman's statement was unworthy of credence. There is no doubt in his mind that the Robinsons committed the murder. "No man," said he, "could have heard Clarence Robinson's confession, given after he learned that his wife had revealed all, and have any doubt that he was the guilty man."

A LARGE BETROTHAL RECEPTION.

L. L. Bonheur and Miss Amelia Simon's Engagement Announced.

The betrothal reception of Lucien L. Bonheur and Miss Amelia Simon, both well known for their activity in Hebrew philanthropic circles, was attended yesterday by many of the best known Israelites of this city at the home of Miss Simon's parents, 114 East Fifty-sixth Street. Miss Simon and Mr. Bonheur are very popular in the best Hebrew social circles, and their many friends presented themselves in order to personally express their felicitations.

Their well wishers visited them during the afternoon and evening and presented them with many handsome gifts.

Mr. Bonheur is the President of the Young Ladies and Gentlemen's League of the Montefiore Home, Vice President of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, was the manager of the highly successful Educational Fair held in the Madison Square Garden last December, and is a promoter of many of the leading local Hebrew charities. His unselfish labors for these have endeared him to those interested.

Miss Simon has been the Secretary of the League since its formation, and a zealous worker in the leading charities. Her many friends were desirous of presenting their felicitations, and as a result a merry party attended her home.

Among the callers who left valuable presents were: Jacob H. Schiff, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Lindauer, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Borg, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Binge, Isaac Newton Lewis. Mr. and Mrs. J. Cohn, Leon Hirsch, Mr. and Mrs. Felix Hamburger, the Rev. Dr. G. Gotthell, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Katz, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Greenebaum, and all of the Directors of the Montefiore Home.

The floral gifts were numerous, and extremely handsome pieces filled the spacious parlors. The famous painter, Rosa Bonheur, the aunt of Mr. Bonheur, cabled her felicitations, which were received just as the party had assembled in the evening. Many other such messages were received from all sections of the United States and from France.

TWO MEN LYNCHED IN TENNESSEE.

Brothers Charged with Murder Hanged by a Mob.

MCMINNVILLE, Tenn., April 26.—Fifteen masked men entered the residence of the jailer, at 1 o'clock this morning, overpowered the jailer, took his keys, and entered the jail. They were after William and Victor Hillis, who were awaiting trial, charged with the murder of Carroll Martin, in Van Buren County, in August, 1894.

When the mob entered the cell where the Hillis boys were confined, Victor picked up a bed slat and succeeded in knocking down two of the crowd before he was overpowered. William, realizing that his doom was sealed, fell into a swoon.

Without giving the Hillises time to don any clothing, the masked men placed them on horses and conducted them to a point about five miles southeast of here. There they hanged the two brothers to one tree.

The crime for which the Hillises were lynched was committed, as stated, in Van Buren County in 1894. Carroll Martin, eighty-two years old, who lived with his daughter and who was supposed to have $1,000 in his house, was attacked one evening about twilight by two men with their faces blackened. The old man was murdered, and his daughter, who struck one of the men on the arm with an axe, was shot in the leg. The men finally made off without their booty, the money having been thrown into the grass by Miss Martin.

The Hillises were arrested on strong circumstantial evidence. The case has been continued several times in the Warren County Court, to which a change of venue took the case, and after conviction an appeal to the Supreme Court resulted in a reversal.

Superstition and Old Words.

From The Speaker.

Strange medicines are current in the cottages in the Dean Forest. Consumption is doctored with a lichten (Sticta pulmonaria) growing on the oak, in extreme cases with the ashes of a jay burned in a peat fire. Prematurely born children are sustained with hare's brains; stiff joints are lubricated with hedgehog's fat, sores with adder's oil. Convulsed infants are passed through a parted shrewash, paralyzed cattle through a loop of bramble. Bread baked on Good Friday will possess healing virtues, and will keep good for seven years. Pixie fields, pixie caves, puck pits, attest belief in the primaeval sprite bequeathed by the Britons to their successors. "Lawrence has got him," they say of a lazy lad.

With some of these faiths the author appears to be unfamiliar; on the other hand, not a few of the provincial phrases which they quote are common to other parts of England. "She" (heo) is an objective throughout the Midlands; "her ain't a-callin' o' we-us don't belong to she," is an authentic Warwickshire utterance. "Terr'ble," as an intensive adverb, is equally widespread, though "terrify," in the sense of "tickle," is quite local, as is "shade" for an open piece of ground, and "squoyle" for a squirrel-missile. "Crutch" for "jar" is a corruption of "crock," from the Celtic "croq"; "lear" or lear-like," "fasting," is Elizabethan, (German "leer," empty.) "Aglster," the collector of fees for pasturage, (Old French "agiser," to lie down,) and "pannage," ("panis," bread,) the charge made for the food of wandering swine, are old terms both in civil and in canon law. "Gooding" on St. Thomas's Day, "leasing," for "gleaning"; "heft," to lift; "spink" for "chaffinch"; "cutty" for the jenny wren, are universal.

Fire in a Cable Subway.

Rubbish in the Broadway cable subway near Fourteenth Street caught fire last night, and cars were blocked for a quarter of an hour. Gripmen and conductors were unable to extinguish the blaze, and so waited until the fire went out for lack of material to feed on.

Ellsworth D. Mills of Corning Dead.

CORNING, N. Y., April 26.—Ellsworth D. Mills, City Attorney of this city, and one of the best-known lawyers of this section, died this morning, aged sixty years.

SIR HENRY PARKES DEAD

HE WAS FORMERLY THE PRIME MINISTER OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

He Began His Career as a Mechanic in Birmingham — Conducted a Newspaper in Sydney, and Thus Became Active in Politics—Held Many Positions Under the British Government—Honored by the Queen and King Humbert.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 26.—Sir Henry Parkes, formerly Prime Minister of this colony, died here at 4 o'clock this morning from bronchitis and inflammation of the lungs.

Sir Henry Parkes was born in Warwickshire, England, in 1815. He spent some of his early life in New South Wales, and was afterward apprenticed to a mechanical trade in Birmingham. He emigrated to Sydney in 1839, and engaged in the ordinary pursuits of labor. He took an active part in 1848 in the election of Robert Lowe (now Viscount Sherbrooke) as member of the local Legislature for the City of Sydney, and soon afterward he established The Empire, a daily newspaper, which he conducted for seven years. He was elected to the Legislative Council for Sydney in 1854, and after the city was divided into separate electorates, he continued to represent the eastern division of the metropolis in Parliament for several years.

He acepted from the Government, in 1861, the appointment of Commissioner for Emigration, and was in England until the end of 1862. Soon after his return to the colony he was re-elected to the Legislative Assembly, and in January, 1866, he took office as Colonial Secretary, and was the Minister who passed the Public Schools act of that year. He was President of the Council of Education created by that act from January, 1867, until October, 1870. In May, 1872, he was intrusted by the Governor with the formation of a Ministry, and he held office as Premier from that date until February, 1875.

He received in 1874 the gold medal of the Cobden Club, for his services in Australia in the cause of free trade. He was commissioned, in March, 1877, by the Governor of New South Wales, to form an administration, and became Premier for the second time. Being defeated in the Legislative Assembly in August, he advised the Governor to dissolve Parliament. He took office as Premier in December, 1878, for the third time. During his third tenure of office he passed a new education law—the Public Instruction act of 1880—and also a new Electoral act, an act to regulate the liquor traffic and establish the principle of "local option," and other measures dealing with large questions.

In December, 1881, Sir Henry left New South Wales, under medical advice on a short visit to America and Europe. On this occasion he was entertained at a banquet by the two houses of Parliament and also at a second banquet by the citizens of Sydney. In America he was publicly entertained in San Francisco, Boston, New-York, and Washington, and in England he received a marked welcome from all classes, and a banquet was given in his honor with the Duke of Edinburgh in the chair. On his return from this visit he was everywhere welcome with the greatest enthusiasm, no fewer than 10,000 persons meeting him at the railway station in Sydney. In January, 1888, the Parkes Ministry was defeated and retired, having been in office a little over four years, the longest term of power of any Australian Ministry.

Sir Henry formed, in January, 1887, his fourth Ministry, which continued in office until January, 1889. During this period he passed the Railway act and appointed the present Board of Railway Commissioners, and also passed the present Public Works act, which contained some stringent provisions against wasteful expenditure and political patronage in the construction of public works.

On the resignation of Sir Henry Parkes in 1889, Sir Robert Dibbs formed a Ministry to carry out a protectionist policy, which movement only lasted fifty days, when Sir Henry was called upon to form his fifth Ministry, which continued in office until Oct. 22, 1891. During his fifth Ministry, Sir Henry did much work in the cause of Australian federation. In 1890 a conference of all the colonies was held in Melbourne, which agreed to the convention of the following year to frame a federal constitution, and he was elected President of the convention.

Her Majesty conferred upon him the rank of K. C. M. G. in June, 1877, and in January, 1888 he received from her Majesty the Grand Cross of the same order. King Humbert in 1882 conferred upon him the dignity of Commander of the Crown of Italy, in recognition of his services to a large number of the Italian emigrants who went out to New-Ireland, and who arrived ultimately in Sydney in a state of great distress.

PRESIDENT KRUGER A DIPLOMAT.

His Refusal to Go to London, and His Suggestions.

LONDON, April 26.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Pretoria which says that President Krüger's reply declining to visit England to discuss Transvaal matters is a diplomatic masterpiece. It declares that the Transvaal Government will not discuss reforms with the British Government, on the ground that Great Britain admittedly cannot interfere with the internal administration of the republic. Nevertheless, private suggestions from the British Government will always be considered.

The President adds that if the revision of the convention of 1884 and the superseding thereof by a treaty of amity and commerce containing a "most favored nation" clause cannot be discussed unless the alleged grievances of the Uitlanders are also discussed, the Transvaal would prefer to leave matters as they are, and to merely demand the payment of an indemnity for Dr. Jamieson's raid. He intimates that Great Britain can facilitate his going to London by accepting the basis of discussion he has already proposed.

The President frankly admits that the Transvaal administration is capable of improvement, and that the Government is not always right. He concludes by laying stress on the patience and forbearance that have been displayed on both sides, and expresses the hope that wounded feelings will be healed and friendly relations restored.

Should Plays be Printed?

From Notes and Queries.

Molière objected to the printing of his plays, on the ground that they were meant to be acted on the stage, with the costumes, scenery, and illusions pertaining thereto, and not to be read in the closet. It was also inferred that Shakespeare entertained the same notion as Molière, seeing how indifferent he was as to the fate of his plays so long as they were popular on the stage. There is also the explicit declaration of Heywood in the following terms:

"It hath been no custom in me of all other men (courteous readers) to commit my plays to the press. The reason, though some may attribute to my own insufficiency, I had rather subscribe, in that to their severe censure, than by seeking to avoid the imputation of weakness to incur greater suspicion of honesty; for, though some have used a double sale of their labours first to the stage and after to the press, I here proclaim myself ever faithful to the first, and never guilty of the last."

This passage is quoted in an article on the "New Drama," contained in The Quarterly Review for October, 1895.

The author of the most successful comedy of modern times exhibited the same indifference to, or rather dislike of, the printer. When "The School for Scandal" met with so brilliant a reception, from its first appearance on May 8, 1777, Ridgway, the publisher, agreed with Sheridan as to its publication; but he never succeeded in getting the manuscript. He applied to the author in vain, and at length got this answer: Sheridan said that he had been nineteen years endeavoring to satisfy himself with the style of the play, but had not yet succeeded. The printing of the play was done independently of the author. He presented a manuscript copy of it to his married sister, Mrs. Lefanu, at Dublin, to be disposed of, for her own advantage, to the managers of the Dublin Theatre. This brought her a hundred guineas and free admissions to the theatre, and it was from the manuscript thus procured that the Dublin edition was printed.

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LIEDERKRANZ'S CLOSING CONCERT.

An Excellent Programme, Including Some New Numbers.

A charming programme was that compiled by Heinrich Zoellner for the concert at the Liederkranz last night. Seldom have so many pleasing novelties and excellent standard works been so tastefully brought together as on this occasion, and no previous concert has been followed with keener interest or more heartily applauded by as large an audience.

The concert opened with one of the latest works of Dvorak, the "Carnival" overture, which is full of the individualities of this composer. The Slavonic imprints predominate, and the full strength of the orchestra is effectively utilized. It is vivacious from beginning to end, and Dvorak's masterly orchestration is depicted in all bars.

The male chorus of the club was next heard in two selections. The first was Rheinberger's "Waldmorgen," sung with that artistic finish that has won fame for this band of singers. The second was a new composition of the Liederkranz's director, and was heard last night for the first time. Mr. Zoellner has given it the title, "Am Niagara," and has succeeded in expressing, both in text and music, some of the impressions one receives at the great Falls.

Frau Anschütz-Klafsky followed with Weber's "Ocean, Thou Mighty Monster," which offered ample opportunity for her powerful dramatic soprano voice. The chorus of women of the club sang three quartets by Bhahms, all of which were delightfully given. The final chorus of Bruch's "Fritjof's Sea" was charmingly rendered by the male chorus and Hans Seitz as soloist. Mr. Seitz's rich baritone voice is specially suited for the solo part, and both he and the chorus called forth the admiration of the audience.

Miss Maud Powell, who played Sarasate's "Zigeunerweisen," is always favorably received by the Liederkranz audiences, but on no previous occasion has she created a better impression than last night. She played the violin with a virility unusual in a woman, and her bowing and fingering were masterly. The selection permits of the display of the technique of the violin, and Miss Powell evinced her superiority as a virtuoso.

The Maennerchor again sang two choruses, Attenhoefer's "Sturmnacht" and Schumacher's "Schwanenlied," the latter receiving its first hearing. It is a magnificent chorus composition and contains many new, yet entirely legitimate musical effects. Its requirements tax the full capabilities of trained ensemble singers, and when well rendered is sure to win approval.

The concert closed w... Mendelssohn's "Loreley" finale, in which the chorus, orchestra, and Mme. Klafsky worked in admirable harmony. The applause which followed each number proved the delight of the assemblage, and it may be said with truth that no concert this season has won such praises from all who were present as this, which marks the end of the Liederkranz's season.

EVA BOOTH'S "FAREWELL."

She and Booth-Tucker Address the Salvation Army.

An enthusiastic "farewell" was given last night to Commissioner Eva Booth, who sails for England Wednesday, at the Salvation Army Headquarters, in Fourteenth Street. In her address, she only made a passing reference to the army troubles.

Commissioner Booth-Tucker conducted the religious service. He formally introduced Col. Edward J. Higgins, a recent arrival from London, thus installing him as Chief Secretary and second in command in the United States. There were many characteristic "amens" and "hallelujahs" before the new worker had concluded his brief reply. He expressed gratitude for a promotion which gave such scope for good work. His career in the army extends over fourteen years, the greater number of which he spent in London. He has acted for the past four years as Eva Booth's chief secretary at International Headquarters in London.

Booth-Tucker's address was of a purely religious character. He exhorted the sinner to repentance, and spoke of himself as one who had played the rôle of a beggar. In India he traveled without purse or scrip, and believes that occasionally it is religious mendicant in order to place Christianity before the natives as an Asiatic, instead of as a foreign, religion belonging to the Western infidels. He said he intended to visit Blackwell's Island, and to sleep in a coal truck.

Before proceeding with an exhortation Miss Eva Booth rendered with pathos, "Do You Remember Your Mother?" She expressed regret at her leave-taking, but added that she would retain the spiritual comradeship of those on this side of the Atlantic, who, when the sky looked darkest and the wind blew fiercest, displayed unfaltering loyalty to the cause. If she had been able to render a small service, the thanks were due to a higher power.

BLAND FOR PRESIDENT.

Missouri Democrats Organize to Push His Candidacy.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—The free-silver Democrats of Missouri have set in motion a plan to capture the Kentucky delegation to the Chicago Convention for Bland. A conference to this end was held here yesterday by leading free-silver Democrats, including nearly all the Missouri delegation to the National Convention. Gov. Stone was made Chairman. Letters were read from prominent Kentuckians and others.

All the speakers thought Kentucky could be secured for Bland and that the effect of "downing the Administration gold bugs in Carlisle's own State" would secure Bland's nomination. It was resolved to draw upon township clubs for a lobby delegation of "10,000 shouting Missourians." An executive session followed.

State Treasurer Stevens opened the question of revising the two-thirds rule in the National Convention. It was decided that, if a silver majority should be elected, the rule should be changed so that a majority might make a nomination, and thus provide easy going for Bland.

A committee, consisting of Gov. Stone and five associates, was appointed to push the Bland boom in every quarter. Gov. Stone has accepted several invitations to speak in Kentucky, his native State.

La Bretagne Broke a Propeller Blade.

La Bretagne of the French Line arrived yesterday with one of the blades of her propeller snapped off. The mishap occurred last Wednesday off the banks of Newfoundland. The screw is supposed to have struck a small block of submerged ice. The shock caused the vessel to tremble, and the passengers were rendered nervous through fear that a serious collision had occurred. The officers quickly reassured them. The screw will be examined before the steamship leaves port.

Child Commissions in English Army.

From Notes and Queries.

I send an inscription from a monument in the churchyard of St. John's, Trichinopoly:

Sacred to the memory of Major General A. Monin, who departed this life the 5th day of January, 1839, in the 65th year of his age, deeply and deservedly regretted; having faithfully served in the King's and Honourable Company's service during a period of 60 years. Requiescat in pace.

Labor Candidate Defeats Minister.

ADELAIDE, April 26.—In the elections in South Australia, for members of the Colonial Legislature, Mr. Batchelor a labor candidate, defeated the Hon. C. C. Kingston, the Prime Minister. The vote stood: Mr. Batchelor, 1,773; Mr. Kingston, 1,767.

Agricultural Distress in Spain.

MADRID, April 26.—The Government is devising relief measures that are necessitated by serious agricultural distress arising from a drought, which has affected all the crops, injured live stock, and enhanced the price of bread.

THREE HYPNOTIC STATES

THEORIES OF CHARCOT AND OTHER PARIS PHYSICIANS.

Mesmer and His Imitators in Europe in the Eighteenth Century—How Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton Accounts for Clairvoyance and Similar Phenomena—Failure of Mind Readers to Win Hidden Banknotes by Telling Their Numbers.

The recent increase in the number of so-called mediums and mind readers in music halls throughout the country points to a fresh outburst of popular credulity in the simplest and most money-making practice of all charlatans.

The correct scientific term for all the phenomena which are grouped under the head of mesmerism, animal magnetism, mental suggestion, clairvoyance, mind reading, and second sight is hypnotism. Hypnotism dates back to 1764, when F. A. Mesmer taught that magnetism, as he termed it, was a feature common to all bodies.

It is now known by actual experiment that there is no force in organic matter analogous to the magnetic properties of iron. It is also known, to state it broadly, that hynotism exists only in the person hypnotized, and is never under any circumstances due to any peculiar power residing in the hypnotizer.

Mesmer went to Paris and settled there some time between 1770 and 1780. The peculiar sleep into which he threw persons who submitted themselves to his directions attracted large crowds to his house, and for some years he did a thriving business. Benjamin Franklin, who was then living in Paris, was appointed in 1784 by the French Government, with Lavoisier, the celebrated chemist, and several other scientific persons of note as a committee to investigate the methods of treatment and the supposed cure of Mesmer. They reported unfavorably, and Mesmer soon afterward found it convenient to leave France, taking with him a very large sum of money which he had made, and ending his days in Switzerland, in 1815, under an assumed name.

Mesmer had many imitators, and before long the tricks which he had shown as a method of cure were practiced in public by conjurors and sleight-of-hand men. It is significant that Robert Houdin, the ablest conjuror of his day, who invented clairvoyance and second sight as a conjuring feat, does not confess in his memoirs to have received any assistance whatever from mesmerism. Thus, mesmerism kept getting lower and lower, until interest in it was revived by the experiment of Dr. James Braid, who published a book on the whole subject in Manchester in 1842.

Braid was the first man to prove definitely that mesmerism did not depend upon the mesmerist, but was purely a condition of mind on the part of the subject. The simplest way of producing mesmeric trance, as practiced by Braid and others since his time, has been to get the willing subject to gaze intently at some bright object—say a metallic button with a beam of light thrown on it—and to think of nothing as hard as he can. With a favorable subject a dazed state of mind soon ensues.

Charcot and other physicians of the Paris school give three bodily states as possible under mesmeric trance. The first of these is a kind of catalepsy, in which the body of the subject becomes almost perfectly rigid, and during which the operator can fix the limbs or the body in curious positions which they could scarcely retain if the subject were conscious. Thus, a New-York physician was known recently, for his own amusement, to make a hynotized man who weighed 300 pounds sit in a chair and hold one leg up above his head—a feat which he would have been absolutely incapable of performing if conscious.

The second hypnotic state, as laid down by the Paris school, is that of lethargy, in which the body is soft and flabby, as in natural sleep. The third state is that of somambulism, in which the body may walk around, or exhibit itself in any way desired by the operator.

With these three bodily states are four mental states, which have also to be taken into account. It has been observed—first, that a subject in a hypnotic state forgets all his ordinary affairs, and comes to when he wakes up, forgets everything which occurred when he was in a hypnotic state. It has also been observed that a subject while in a hypnotic state is exceedingly sensitive to impressions conveyed to him, and believes without question anything that is told to him. Thus, he will read letters from sheets of blank paper; but it must be observed that under no circumstances will he display any qualities of mind or of superior imagination in the hypnotic state other than he possesses in ordinary consciousness. In other words, nothing really new can be got out of a man who is hynotized.

By far the most interesting phenomena connected with the hypnotic state are the exaltations of the senses. Thus, the sense of hearing may become so acute that a man who would ordinarily hear a certain noise at a distance of twelve feet only, would, in the hypnotic state, hear the same noise forty-eight feet away, or four times as far. The sense of sight and the sense of touch are also similarly exalted or magnified, so that those who are brought into the well-trained subject doing some of his acts while in the hypnotic state, are inclined to believe that the subject has been endowed with marvelous powers.

Charcot claims that hypnotism can be produced only in subjects with certain kinds of nervous diseases. At the Paris Hospital, where Charcot made most of his experiments in hypnotism, he got by far the best results from women who were naturally prone to hysteria. A corroborative proof of the truth of Charcot's theory is found in the fact that after each relapse into the hypnotic state the subject becomes less and less able to control his will, and finds that his nervous system gets weaker and weaker.

On the other hand, the Nancy school of physicians, who investigated the phenomena of hypnotism, say that hypnosis is simply a special form of ordinary sleep brought on artificially by suggestion. They claim that the power of becoming hypnotized exists more or less in every one, independent of the condition of his or her nervous system, and they have published many beautiful experiments tending to show that suggestion can be produced in the mind of one person by the mind of another at a distance which will lead the first person to act. None of these experiments, however, completely excludes the risk of error.

Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton of this city, who has had a great deal to do with hypnotism in an indirect way, through his practice in nervous diseases, says that expectant attention on the part of the subject who is waiting to receive the impression accounts for clairvoyance, mind-reading, and similar phenomena. Dr. Hamilton might have added that the expectant attention is not usually confined to the subject of the experiment, but extends to the gullable dupes who are waiting to see the miracle; for, as Julius Caesar said in the only generalization which he made in his commentaries, "Men are most easily persuaded of the things they wish to believe."

Dr. Hamilton says that when a subject falls into a hypnotic trance there is at first restlessness, then faintness, then dilatation of the pupils of the eyes, then turning up of the eyeballs, and finally sleep.

"It is certain," he says, "that all human beings exercise a remarkable influence on each other, and that it is hard to say how subtle or how far reaching this influence may be. The effect of training and habit upon the minds of human beings may be easily noted in the thoroughly drilled soldier who jumps to attention almost before he hears the word of command, and who often fights doggedly in battle because his mind is not able to conceive the possibility of running away."

The real test of mind-reading has now been made at least three times during the past two generations. Dr. Budin, in 1837, in Paris, offered a prize of 3,000 francs to any person, somnambulist or otherwise, who could read without the use of his eyes. Six candidates from different parts of France presented themselves, and failed. The offer was repeated, and a great deal of fraud was unmasked by the French Academy in connection with such claims, until October, 1840, when the Academy decided that it would no longer take notice of communications relative to the imposture and folly called animal magnetism and clairvoyance. Twenty years later Sir James Simpson, in Great Britain, locked up a five-hundred-pound note in a bank, and offered publicly to give it to any one who could read the number on it. Only a few years ago Henry Labouchère of London, the editor of Truth, offered Bishop, the mind reader, a bank of England note of large denomination if he would tell him the number of it, but Mr. Bishop never succeeded in geting that bank note.

Dr. Earnest Hart of London, in December, 1892, went over to Paris to investigate some marvelous cases of hypnotism which had been brought out by Dr. Luis, physician to La Charité Hospital. It was alleged by Dr. Luis that a pinch of coal dust, corked and sealed in a small vial, and placed by the side of the neck of a hypnotized person, produced symptoms of suffocation by smoke; that a tube of distilled water similarly placed provoked signs of incipient hydrophobia; that a tube containing fifteen grains of brandy caused a woman to fall into a state of hypnotic drunkenness which she was able to transfer to another subject by the passage of a magnet across her arms. There was also a subject called Mervel, who, in a somnambulistic condition, had drawn the colored flame which he saw issuing from magnets, radiating from the feet of Dr. Luis himself, and of various patients, and playing around the different parts of an electrical magnetic apparatus.

Dr. Hart easily demonstrated in the presence of Dr. Lutaud, Dr. Sajous, M. Cremiere, and Dr. Olivier that the whole of these phenomena were frauds and impostures and simulations worked up by practice to an extraordinary degree of perfection. Dr. Hart took Marguerite, one of the best subjects of Dr. Luis, to his rooms on Jan. 6, 1893, and began a séance in the presence of the gentlemen just named. He had prepared an electrical magnet of considerable power from which the current could be turned on or off with great rapidity by touching a button or by lifting the plates from the bath, or by detaching one of the wires. He had a bar of iron resembling the magnetized bar which Dr. Luis had used, but which was not magnetic. He had also demagnetized magnet and a set of needles variously and inversely magnetized. When Dr. Hart began to use the magnet after hypnotizing Marguerite, he signaled to his assistant to turn off the current. Dr. Sajous thus described Marguerite's actions immediately afterward:

"She found the north pole, notwithstanding there was no current. Very pretty. She was, as it were, fascinated by it; she caressed the blue flame and showed every sign of delight. Then came the phenomena of attraction. She followed the magnet with delight across the room, as though fascinated by it; the bar was turned so as to present the other end, then she fell into the attitude of repulsion and horror, with clenched fists, and as it approached she fell backward into the arms of M. Cremiere and was carried, still showing all the signs of terror and repulsion, back to her chair, where, on again turned and what should have been the North Pole was presented to her. She resumed the same attitudes of attraction, and tears bedewed her cheeks.

"'Ah,' she said, 'it is blue, the flames mount.' And she rose from her feet, following the magnet around the room. Again the pole bar was reversed, and once more she exclaimed that she saw 'All red, all red.'"

Similar, but false, phenomena were obtained in succession with all the different forms of magnet and non-magnet; Marguerite was never once right, but throughout her acting was perfect. She was utterly unable at any time to distinguish between a plain bar of iron, the magnetized magnet, or a horseshoe magnet carrying a full current and one from which the current was wholly cut off.

After trying some experiments with dolls, in which Marguerite made similar mistakes, Dr. Hart tried the effect of the tubes. He took a tube which was supposed to contain alcohol, but which really contained cherry laurel water. Marguerite immediately went through the whole panorama of getting tipsy. Then he plainly supposed to contain valerian, but which really did contain alcohol, close to her neck, and she got down on all fours, spitting, leaping, and scratching like a cat.

Dr. Hart tried the same experiment with Jeanne, Mervel, Vix, and Clarice. In none of the cases did the subject show any power of distinguishing between magnetized and non-magnetized iron, between tubes supposed to contain one substance, though really containing another, and in all cases the subjects acted directly as if they had reason to believe the pieces of iron were magnets or the tubes contained the substances which would excite them in a particular way.

Dr. Hart, in a recent article published by him under the title of "The Eternal Gullible," gives the rules of scientific criticism which should guide experts in estimating the value of hypnotical experiments as formulated by Prof. Moriz Bendikt of Vienna in the following sentences:

"(1.) Hypnotic phenomena in general cannot be accepted as scientifically established fact without objective proof. Performances at the command or at the supposed wish of the experimenter take place under the pressure of his authority even in the case of persons who are not deliberate deceivers, relatively few persons being capable of independent volition and independent thoughts.

"(2.) Only experiments on unprepared individuals who have not been initiated into the mysteries of hypnotism have any value; experiments on mediums are worthless.

"(3.) As a rule, only very few individuals in very few conditions are suitable for hypnotic treatment."

Prof. Bendikt adds that systematic hypnotization is not only useless, but actually harmful, as it has a demoralizing influence on the intellect, the will, and the psychical independence of the subject.

SPANISH TILES.

Merchant & Co. of Philadelphia have published a beautiful, attractive booklet, which they entitle "Overhead," with the sub-title of "Castles in Spain." The book is made up of facsimiles of water color sketches. The first page shows some Spanish architecture. The next some cottages at Santa Barbara. Another the Colorado Building at the World's Fair. The alternate pages are printed in brown ink, and tell of the different metal tilings, roofings, &c., made by Merchant & Co., and used in the buildings pictured on the opposite pages. To any one who will look at the book—and I think any one who has an opportunity will look at it and keep it—it strongly conveys the impression that Merchant & Co. is a big concern, with a world-wide business and reputation; that its products must certainly be reliable, and that it must have facilities for the execution of large contracts in all parts of the country. This was undoubtedly what the book was published for, and it is therefore a remarkably successful effort. It is one of the handsomest advertising booklets that I have ever seen, and it surely ought to prove very effective. —Charles Austin Bates, in "Printers' Ink," March 18th, 1896.

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THEOSOPHISTS IN SESSION

CONVENTION OF AMERICAN BRANCH ENTHUSIASTICALLY OPENED.

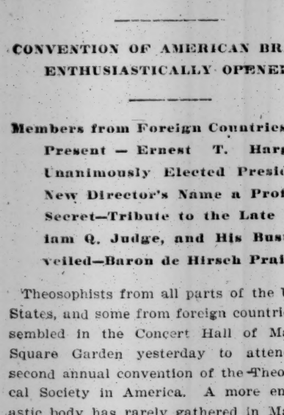
Members from Foreign Countries Also Present — Ernest T. Hargrove Unanimously Elected President—New Director's Name a Profound Secret—Tribute to the Late William Q. Judge, and His Bust Unveiled—Baron de Hirsch Praised.

Theosophists from all parts of the United States, and some from foreign countries, assembled in the Concert Hall of Madison Square Garden yesterday to attend the second annual convention of the Theosophical Society in America. A more enthusiastic body has rarely gathered in Madison Square Garden.

Visitors who expected to witness spirit rappings, hypnotic feats, or to see a real Mahatma were disappointed. It was a gathering of highly intelligent looking men and women, who acted precisely as other intelligent persons do, and conducted a convention after Parliamentary rules. An atmosphere of the occult pervaded the assembly room.

There were many pretty girls present and a number of children. The entire body showed an interest in the proceedings seldom observed in conventions.

The important events of the day were the election of officers in the afternoon and



E. T Hargrove.

Elected President of the Theosophical Society in America.

the speeches and unveiling of the bust of William Q. Judge, late President of the society, in the evening. The death of Mr. Judge left the society without a director, but it is thought that a worthy successor has been found in the person of Ernest Temple Hargrove, who was unanimously elected President yesterday.

Mr. Hargrove is the second son of James Sydney Hargrove, one of London's best-known solicitors. Several members of his family have been known as scholars and writers. After studying at preparatory schools he went to Harrow, where he is said to have spent most of his time reading novels. When eighteen years old he left Harrow and studied for the Diplomatic Service, and was then offered the choice of going to Cambridge University or traveling abroad. Choosing the latter, he went to Australia and visited Tasmania, making a long tour through New-Zealand, where some time was spent among the Maories, returning home by way of Ceylon. Considerable time was then spent in the office of a charter accountant, where he was sent to get a general idea of business. He then decided to become a barrister, and is now a member of the Middle Temple.

He was Treasurer of the Blavatsky Theosophical Society in London for some years, and is widely known in Theosophical circles. He is apparently twenty-five years old, smooth shaven, and with a rather boyish, though thoughtful, face. He is more than six feet high and stoops noticeably. He will make his home in New-York.

As to the successor of the late Mr. Judge as director of the occult interests of the society, nothing was made known yesterday. That Mr. Judge had named a successor, one who "in some ways is greater than either Mme. Blavatsky or Mr. Judge himself," was not denied.

"His name will be made known for some time," a prominent Theosophist said yesterday. "If it were, he might be killed by the tremendous thought waves which would come at him from all over the world. He is present in this room this moment, and so are Marya and Koot Hoomi, the two members of the great occult Theosophic brotherhood who founded the Theosophic Society in 1875, and with whom Mme. Blavatsky was in constant communication. If they are not here in body they are here in spirit, and keep track of the proceedings."

It was evident that the new Mahatma was the uppermost subject in the minds of many, although it was not alluded to in the meeting.

It was nearly 11 o'clock when the convention was called to order by Dr. J. D. Buck of Cincinnati. Edward B. Rambo of San Francisco was elected temporary Chairman, and Elliot B. Page of this city was chosen Secretary. A. M. Smith of Chicago, H. T. Patterson of Brooklyn, Albert E. Smyth of Toronto, Abbott Clark of Los Angeles, and W. Hanson of Macon, Ga., were appointed a Committee on Credentials, after which the roll of delegates was called.

Dr. Buck was unanimously elected permanent Chairman of the convention, amid hearty applause. In acknowledging the honor, Dr. Buck said the world needs more than anything else knowledge of its own origin, nature, and destiny. Not blind belief or faltering hope, but real knowledge, a basis of ethics and a guide to conduct. To help advance this knowledge was the mission of theosophy.

The following committees were elected: On Resolutions—A. A. Purnam, W. A. Stevens, W. T. Hanson, Dr. E. S. Simpson, On Auditing—A. H. Spencer, T. R. Prater, M. H. Phelps.

Mrs. Alice L. Cleather and Dr. Archibald Keightley of London and Frederick J. Dick and Mr. Dunlop of Dublin were introduced and made brief remarks.

Secretary Page read greetings from various foreign theosophical associations.

Albert E Smyth of Toronto, Canada, addressed the convention.

Claude Falls Wright read the President's annual report. It recited that, while this was the tenth annual convention of Theosophists in this country, it was but the second convention of "the Theosophical Society in America." This organization, although attacked, had greatly strengthened Theosophical interests in this country, and there had been a continued advance during the past year.

Despite the differences among Theosophists, there were to-day 108 branches in the society, as against 102 last year. The report dealt, in general terms principally, with the marked progress made, and urged continued effort on the lines laid down by the late President Judge.

Treasurer E. August Neresheimer read his report, which showed receipts during the year of $8,699.55 and a balance on hand of $1,000

There was a selection by the orchestra, and then adjournment was taken until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Nearly every one in the hall went to the roof garden, where a big group photograph was taken.

The afternoon session was opened with a selection by the string quartet, after which the several committees, including the Committee on Resolutions, reported.

The first resolution was adopted by a standing vote. It was as follows:

Whereas, our President, friend, and teacher, William Q. Judge, has departed from this outer sphere of active labor for humanity; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Theosophical Society in America, in convention assembled, do hereby attempt to express our gratitude to the guardians of our race, for the stanch, devoted, and loyal soul whom they sent and permitted to dwell so long with us.

Resolved, That we desire further to express our gratitude to William Q. Judge for his untiring zeal for, inexhaustible energy in and unwavering devotion to the brotherhood of humanity, and to the Theosophical Society as its very highest exponent.

Resolved, That to our beloved friend and founder of this nucleus of universal brotherhood, the Theosophical Society in America, we shall continue to express our devotion and appreciation of his efforts by endeavoring to live up to his high ideals; by carrying forward the great work which he inaugurated, for which he lived and for which he died.

We therefore offer ourselves anew upon the altar of sacrifice and pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor to endeavor to push forward to its full completion that ideal and perfect brotherhood of humanity which shall be without distinction of race, creed, sex, or caste, and which was born in America amid blood and tears in 1776, reincarnated in 1875, attained its manhood in 1896, and in America shall have become that which the guardians of the race and Karma have alike decreed—the hope of humanity, the refuge of the oppressed, the protector of the weak, and the light toward which the whole world may turn for encouragement and example.

There were several other resolutions, referring more especially to the work of the society, adopted, and then came one which excited opposition, and it went over for further consideration.

The clause in the resolution which caused objection was to the effect that the society condemned the practice of vivisection and hypnotism, the latter being characterized as a practice of ignorant persons teaching and experimenting upon other ignorant persons.

Dr. A. P. Buchman of Fort Wayne, Ind., began a speech of objection, when, on motion, the resolution was referred to the committee.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That the prime motive of the Theosophical Society is to found a nucleus of a universal brotherhood of man. That the late Baron de Hirsch exemplified the true theosophical ethics. That the Theosophical Society in America recognizes in Baron de Hirsch one of nature's noblemen and a true Theosophist in the aim of his life and the basis of his conduct. That the Secretary be instructed to procure a likeness of Baron de Hirsch to be placed in our headquarters in New-York as a memorial of honor due to a friend of humanity.

Chairman Buck called E. B. Rambo to the chair, and in a gracefully worded bit of eulogium nominated Ernest T. Hargrove for President of the society. The convention rose to its feet en masse and applauded and shouted for some minutes.

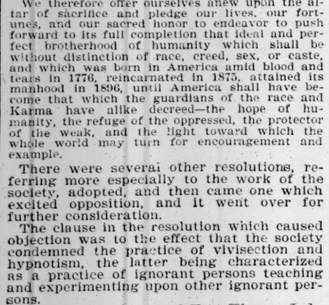
Claude Falls Wright seconded the nomination, and the Secretary cast the ballot of the convention for Mr. Hargrove as its President.

Mr. Hargrove was escorted to the platform amid enthusiastic applause. He returned thanks for the honor, and said he did not know but that he would rather have been among the audience, shouting for Dr. Buck. He pledged himself to carry out the desires of the society, and the wishes of "that which we know of," as he termed it.

E. August Heresheimer was nominated for Vice President and Treasurer, and was elected by acclamations almost as vociferous as those which greeted Mr. Hargrove.

Claude Falls Wright, A. H. Spencer, H. D. Patterson, Dr. A. P. Buchman, Dr. J. D. Buck, and Dr. Jerome Anderson were elected as an Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

Among the 500 delegates to the convention are William W. Brown of Toronto, Abbott B. Clark, Los Angeles; Dr. J. D. Buck, Cincinnati; B. Harding, Chicago; M. A. Offermann, Pittsburg; Leoline Leonard, Boston; Elizabeth D. Pelton, Church Point, La.; S. Bouton, Toledo, Ohio; Stephen M. Smith, Chicago; George D. Ayres, Boston; William C. Temple, Pittsburg; Dr. C. J. Lopez, New-Orleans; J. A. Jowatt, City Engineer of Nashville.



James Pryse,

Of London, Editor, Lawyer, and Learned Greek Bible Scholar, Delegate to the Convention.

Dr. Jerome A. Anderson, San Francisco; Mary A. Lang, Toledo; Margaret L. Guild, Cambridge, Mass.; Cyrus Field Willard, Boston; M. S. Atwood, Boston; S. Alice Hamilton, Medford; G. A. Horne, Lynn, Mass.; Eva F. Gates, Chicago; B. Wakefield, Sioux City, Iowa; L. F. Wade, Reading, Mass.; T. M. Munson, Denison, Texas; W. B. Hearn, Cadiz, Ohio; W. O. Stevens, Buffalo; Martha B. Beach, Pittsburg; Herbert A. Richardson, and Elizabeth W. Mills, Lowell, Mass.; V. B. Acheson, Youngstown, Ohio; C. H. McDerwind, Fontanelle, Iowa; the Misses Munson, Denison, Texas; George M. Coffin, Assistant Controller United States Treasury.

Others present were E. Esquivar, Manuel Jove, and Charles L. Simon, Caracas, Venezuela; Emanuel J. Roman, Santa Clara Province, Cuba; Ramon R. Carbonell, Santa Clara Province, Cuba; Emilio Agramonte, San Diego de Cuba; Mrs. A. L. Cleather, London; Frederick J. Dick, Dublin; Dr. and Mrs. A. Keightley, London.

The hall was crowded uncomfortably in the evening, when Dr. Buck spoke on "International Unity." He dwelt on the idea that perfection of man is the first principle of Theosophy; that man is controlled by a Divinity, and that he shapes his own future; that mind is greater than matter.

George M. Coffin, Deputy Controller of the Currency of the United States, spoke on "Evolution."

Mrs. Alice L. Cleather of London, England, then gave an interesting talk for ten minutes on "Karma," the Theosophic word for action. Karma, she said, is the law of cause and effect, the law that teaches that whatsoever ye sow that shall ye also reap. This one law had brought together religion and science, and had made Theosophy.

Dr. Jerome A. Anderson of San Francisco said the greatest need of humanity was honesty, good, old-fashioned honesty. The Nation was founded on false ideas. Tolerance was another great need.

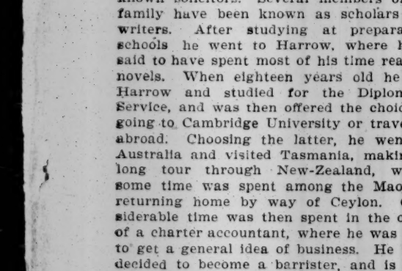
The other speakers were Frederick J. Dick, Dublin, Ireland, on "Reincarnation"; Burcham Harding, on "The Mission of the Theosophical Society," and James M. Puyse, on "Theosophy and the Children."

Then followed the unveiling of the bust of Mr. Judge by Genevieve Kluge, a four-and-a-half-year-old miss, who can claim to be the youngest Theosophist in the world. The bust, shrouded in a silk scarf, stood upon the stage amid potted plants and evergreens. It is the work of Sculptor Lindholm, and was made from a mask taken shortly after Mr. Judge's death, by direction of George P. Keeney.

The unveiling occurred amid an impressive silence, the large audience standing.

Next on the programme was a short address on "Theosophical Footprints," by Claude Falls Wright. He said an occult university was in contemplation, and that it would certainly be built.

The convention will hold two sessions to-day.



Claude Falls Wright,

Foremost Theosophist in This Country. Mentioned as the Successor of William Q. Judge.

Heavy Travel on the Fall River Line.

If the present Long Island Sound line travel is any indication of what is to follow, the traffic via that great highway during the coming Summer season will exceed anything heretofore known. The magnificent steamers Priscilla and Puritan are in commission on the Fall River Line for the season, having taken the place of the Plymouth and Pilgrim a few days ago, and are running to their full capacity. On Monday last the Puritan was called upon to accommodate over 1,200 passengers; this, however, is nothing unusual even at this season of the year; in fact, when the number on board is less than 800 or 900, it results in surprise to the management of that popular route between New-York and Boston.

THE VICARIOUS SACRIFICE

THE REV. DR. ABBOTT'S SERMON IN HIS SERIES ON EVOLUTION.

He No Longer Believes "that the Penalty Was Due for Our Misdeeds, and that Christ Died and Suffered that the Penalty Might Be Removed from Us—It Is Not in Consonance with the Teachings of Nature."

The Rev. Lyman Abbott preached on "The Vicarious Sacrifice" last evening in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. The sermon was the last in the series on "The Theology of an Evolutionist," and next Sunday Dr. Abbott will sum up the whole subject in a discourse entitled "The Creed of a Christian Evolutionist."

In his sermon last night, Dr. Abbott showed that the great problem of pain has its place in the process of evolution, and belongs to the philosophy of growth; that it is not peculiar to religion, but is part of the mystery of life itself.

He explained that, from the beginning of evolution, the struggle for self has marched hand in hand with another struggle—the struggle for others. From the protoplasmic cell, which cannot grow except in giving away a part of itself, up to the highest, where God gives Christ, a part of Himself, that we may live and grow, life is imparted only by a giving of another's life, with its necessary accompaniment of pain and suffering.

Vicarious suffering is universal, and it is part of the divine order and of the divine law, and therefore of the divine nature.

Life is a struggle, the preacher said—a struggle of the individual for himself, and of each noble individual for the man and woman at his side. It is the struggle of God for all of us.

The text was from Romans, viii., 22: "For we know that the whole creature groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now."

"The subject to which our thoughts are to be directed this evening," said Dr. Abbott, "is the profoundest in the human experience—the problem of pain.

"How comes it that in a world made by a beneficent Being there should be such a thing as pain, not incidental or occasional, but wrought into the very structure of life, running its sad refrain from the cradle to the grave—for the first sound made by the babe is a cry, and the last sound of the dying man is a sigh or a groan.

"We can understand, of course, something of this. We can understand that if we sin we bring punishment upon ourselves. We can understand why imperfection should require suffering as a discipline for its removal.

"But that the innocent should suffer more than the guilty seems a problem too deep for solution. The mother suffers more than the son; the hero laying down his life for the Nation also knows the racking pain of the hospital; the martyr, too—how is it that the innocent suffer as well as, often, indeed, more than the guilty?

"We might, perhaps, understand it if suffering belonged only in the lower forms of life, and we had gradually grown out of it. But we see, on the contrary, that in the lower forms suffering is less, and that the higher we rise the greater is the capacity for suffering."

Before attempting to answer any of these questions, Dr. Abbott outlined briefly what he proposed to deal with in his sermon.

"I shall try to show," he said, "that this problem of pain has its place in the process of evolution, and that this suffering of the innocent for the guilty—this vicarious suffering—belongs in the whole philosophy of growth.

"It is not peculiar to religion in general or to the Christian religion in particular, but is a part of the mystery of life itself. I am simply to-night to correlate it with the universal mystery.

"Darwinism is not evolution, but it is often, and in the popular imagination, confounded with it. Darwinism is only one phase of evolution. It stands for the doctrine that the progress of life has been due to a struggle for existence in which the fittest have survived and the unfittest have perished.

"This is not a complete epitome of Darwinism, for such is not material to my immediate purpose.

Dr. Abbott read, however, a lengthy definition of Darwinism from the Century Dictionary and then said:

"I am not trying to show you that Christianity can be harmonized with Darwinism, even if Darwinism be accepted by any as a complete solution of the process of life, which it is not. It is only one contribution to the philosophy of the processes of life.

"The doctrine of the survival of the fittest gives a very bad and cruel view of life if there be nothing else to go with it. That every life depends upon some other life slain in the struggle by the selfishness of the victor is a very hard conception of life."

The preacher quoted at considerable length from Huxley's famous essay "Evolution and Ethics" to show that the late scientist repudiated such a view and taught that when evolution has reached a certain line ethics or moral law begins to operate the survival of the fittest will not produce the highest life.

Dr. Abbott followed this with a long passage from Henry Drummond's "Ascent of Man," in which the author shows that another struggle accompanies the struggle of evolution, and that the struggle for others and the struggle for self proceed contemporaneously.

"I commend to you this book for the development of this idea," continued the speaker. "Evolution involves both these ideas—the struggle for self in the survival of the fittest, and the struggle for others, not introduced as Huxley tells us, after a certain stage, but coming with the beginning of life and evolution.

"The first cell cannot grow except in parting with a portion of itself. Evolution has its birth in sacrifice.

"From the first starting point where the protoplasm divides, up to the highest, life goes on by giving to others what belongs to self."

Dr. Abbott said that the bird does not begin in the egg, but in the mother's instinct. The father becomes the forager, not for himself, but for the mother and the little ones.

"The struggle of the bird in the forest is the struggle of the bird for the birdling. It is the struggle of the father and mother for others.

"As we rise, this struggle becomes more and more apparent. The feeblest of all infants is the infant man. Infant birds and animals can take better care of themselves than the infant man.

"The child exists not because it has struggled for existence, but because the father and mother have struggled for it from the very hour of its birth."

Dr. Abbott continued to show how the child in its moral and intellectual growth depended upon the life given by others, by teachers, friends, and advisers.

The life of the individual, he said, can grow only as some one else gives him life. It is the same in the race as it is in the individual.

"Look at the Indians," said Dr. Abbott, with some indignation of voice and manner, "they are men with many of the noble qualities of men.

"We have shut them up inside our reservations and cut them off from the palpitating life of the age, and to-day in these reservations they are as barbaric as they were one hundred and fifty years ago.

"Life proceeds from life. The scientists are very cautious, more so than the theologians, but they all agree that, so far as we can discover, life never proceeds from anything else than life. The very starting point of growth is the struggle of one for another. It is the very impartation of life.

"And this struggle, as we rise in the scale, comes to involve pain, self-denial, and self-sacrifice.

"The pure woman who goes to work that she might give purity to women who have lost it—does it not cost her something? Does she not hate the impurity? Does she not shrink from it? Does she not have to conquer herself by the higher inspiration of her life that she may render this service?

"And, if not, is it not certain that she can do nothing? To sympathize is to suffer.

"What has made the Church of Christ what it is? Did we face the persecutions of Nero, or flee from persecuting hordes in the Waldensian Valleys? Others have struggled for us, and we have taken the fruit of their struggles.

"If our children and grandchildren are to have a nation worthy of their position, it is because there is among us some struggle, some self-denial, some self-sacrifice.

"The Bible says two things about vicarious suffering—it is universal and it is divine.

"It is part of the divine order, part of the divine law, and part of the divine nature.

"God's laws are not edicts written in a book; they are expressions of Himself.

"The law that life only comes from the outpouring of life is part of the divine nature. God himself is the great life-giver, and gives His life to the children of men.

"This is what is meant by that metaphor in the Bible, so dear to some, so shocking to others—that we are saved by the blood of Christ. Christ's death was almost bloodless. A little flowed from his hands and a little from his feet. The blood from his side flowed after death, and when the suffering was all over.

"Blood, the Bible itself declares, is a symbol of life. Christ's life was transmitted to us through the gateway of pain and suffering.

"The suffering of Jesus Christ was a revelation of the eternal fact that God is from eternity the life-giver, and that giving life costs God something, as it also costs us something.

"Evolution certainly does believe that to give life costs life; that the secret of growth is the impartation of life in the ministry of love. And this is what the Bible means by what we calle the vicarious sacrifice.

"I must either run the hazard of startling the faith and shocking the sensibilities of many of my listeners, or else run the hazard of speaking vaguely and uncandidly in the pulpit, which no minister ever has the right to do.

"I was educated in the theory of the atonement called the governmental theory; that God had pronounced judgment against us; that the penalty was due for our misdeeds, and that Christ died and suffered that the penalty might be removed from us.

"I believed this in the early days of my ministry, but I believe it no longer. It is not in consonance with the teachings of nature.

"Punishment is never taken from the guilty and put upon the innocent. Government does not put punishment upon the innocent that it may pardon the guilty. There is nothing of this in nature.

"Nor is it the teaching of Scripture. We are asked to affirm the doctrines of expiation, of vicarious atonement, substitution, yet none of these words occur in the New Testament. Reconciliation occurs.

"Now, don't go away and say that I don't believe in vicarious suffering and in atonement. I do. But not if they put the penalty of the guilty person upon the innocent.

"I believe profoundly that we are saved by his death of Christ and his sacrifice, because I believe that there is no way in which life can be ministered to without the giving of another—no way, from the lowest to the highest, in which one can minister to the life of another without suffering."

The word sacrifice in the Old Testament, the preacher explained, was always coupled with the idea of purification.

"Nowhere in the New Testament," he said, "do I find the sacrifice of Christ coupled with the promise of the removal of punishment, but with the removal of sin. 'My blood is shed for the remission of sins.'

"The sacrifice of Christ is for purification and not for the removal of punishment. Surely if there be any divine aspiration in man it cannot be satisfied by the mere statement that punishment will be taken away.

"Life is a struggle—a struggle of the individual for himself, and of the noble individual for the man and woman at his side. It is the struggle of God for all of us. We don't care so much to be in heaven as to have heaven in us."

CENTRAL LABOR UNION MEETING.

Action Regarding Bills Pending in the Legislature.

The Central Labor Union yesterday decided to attend a mass meeting to be held at Cooper Union on May 8, to listen to Prof. E. R. Gould's plans for model tenement houses and dwellings.

Delegate White of the United Garment Workers said a bill of vital importance to the clothing trade was before the Legislature. It was introduced by Assemblyman Andrews, and was drawn on lines favored by the Reinhart committee, against the sweating system. It had passed the Assembly before it was discovered that a "little joker" had been tacked on that would practically have nullified it and have restored the sweating system.

Delegate White and another labor leader went before the Senate Judiciary Committee and pointed out the defects in the bill, and they were stricken out. The bill increases the number of Factory Inspectors, and gives them power to destroy goods found in infected places, with the co-operation of the Board of Health. It also holds proprietors responsible for letting apartments to sweaters. The meeting indorsed the bill.

The clamdiggers and oystermen of Oyster Bay sent a letter protesting against what they called an invasion of their rights by Charles A. Dana, E. W. Ladoe, L. F. Duryea, and the Matinicock Company, who are claiming lands under water there. The meeting indorsed the protest.

Delegate Hoadley of the Electrical Workers called attention to a bill in the Assembly providing that any citizen of a State or nation, which, by its laws, confers similar privileges on American citizens, may acquire and convey lands and real estate in this State as though he were a citizen of the United States. Delegate Hoadley said a lot of English lords have been buying up hundreds of thousands of acres of land in this country. Lord Scully alone had bought 90,000 acres. This was wrong, and British capitalists should not be allowed to own property here. The meeting decided to ask the Governor to veto the bill.

AIMS AND STRENGTH OF THE A. P. A.

President of the Organization Answers Archbishop Ireland.

St. Louis, April 26.—Judge H. D. Stevens, President of the A. P. A., when his attention was called to Archbishop Ireland's interview on the A. P. A., said:

"I have read with interest and amusement Archbishop Ireland's interview on the A. P. A. The organization was not formed as a political party, and will probably never form a political party, except when the principles that it stands upon shall become a direct issue.

"Our vote we count at 4,000,000, but only in a few ill-advised instances has the association ever run a ticket under its own name. It votes for the best candidate, irrespective of party, and stands for purity in politics, and I defy the Archbishop or any one else to show one instance where the A. P. A., having won a victory, the morals of politics or the morals of Government were not better for it.

"The Archbishop says the principles of the A. P. A. are un-American. These are our principles: The total separation of Church and State, the maintenance of our public-school system, the restriction of immigration, and non-sectarian appropriations. These principles are the foundation, the cornerstone of the Republic. They have been upheld by Lincoln and by Grant. They have been incorporated in the platforms of the Republican Party, and at one time of the Democratic Party. The danger which would threaten the Republic if these principles were not upheld has been brought out by Jefferson—by the great Washington himself.

"'No man deserving of American citizenship and of the liberties it insures would countenance them for an instant,' says the Archbishop. Then there is no such thing as American citizenship and no such thing as liberty, and the Republic is a farce and the efforts of our forefathers to uphold it have been in vain."

Hunting the Polar Bear.

From The Fortnightly Review.

At 7 we continued our journey in calm, hazy weather. We had barely traveled two hours before, on turning a headland, we suddenly espied the bear some 800 yards in front of us. At racing pace the dogs sped away across the hard snow, but the bear did not take long to consider his position, and then to deal with it. He decided not to deal with the dilemma at all, and simply bolted. But we were down upon him, when Kolotengva quickly cut the single trace of the eight dogs, the sledge stopped dead, and the liberated dogs flew with redoubled energy at the hairy giant, who now turned to defend himself at last. During the short space of time occupied by us in coming up with the combatants, I had a good opportunity of watching the splendid tactics of the dogs. As soon as they came up with the bear they spread out in a semi-circle right in front of their foe, and attacked him by making dashes at his long thick coat with their sharp, glistening teeth, and they displayed during these proceedings such cuteness and skill, that it was evident they quite understand that it was a question of "breakfast or no breakfast" for them.

Whenever the bear angrily raised one of his huge paws to crush one of his tormentors, the latter slid away in the most agile manner, while his companions gave the wretched brute enough to attend to in another direction. However, a few shots from our Winchesters soon ended the combat, and an hour later we had the large magnificent bearskin safely packed on the sledge, together with a good quantity of meat, while the dogs were treated to a substantial meal, which they indeed wanted badly, and we again continued our journey.

PLATT'S SUNDAY SCHOOL

THE BOSS'S MEN DISCUSS PENDING MEASURES AT ALBANY.

No Supplemental Legislation on Greater New-York, but the Lexow Sub-Committee Will Be Revived as an Auxiliary to the Commission—Wurster's Pet Measures and Lauterbach's Bridge Scheme Doomed—Albany Delegation Here.

The Legislature will adjourn Thursday, and no supplemental Greater New-York bills will be passed at this session. The Greater New-York joint sub-committee of the legislative Cities Committee will, however, be revived and made an auxiliary to the Greater New-York Commission, it being assumed that the Governor will sign the bill creating the latter committee. This was decided upon at the regular Sunday afternoon conference of the Platt statesmen with their chief at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday.

In view of the fact that yesterday was the last Sunday before the closing of the Legislative session, the attendance of the faithful at Mr. Platt's political Sunday school was unusually large. A numerous delegation from Albany, reporting to the Boss for final orders, was augmented by a gathering of the New-York lambs, and the chief remained in his rooms throughout the afternoon and evening receiving his lieutenants, and Chairman Hackett kept open house in Room 10.

Edward Lauterbach was on hand early, and following him came Cornelius Van Cott, Senator Nussbaum, Louis F. Payn, Ira M. Hedges, W. W. Goodrich of Brooklyn, Senator T. E. Ellsworth, ex-Senator Thomas Vedder, Congressman George N. Southwick of Albany, Senator Lexow, William Barnes, Jr., of Albany; ex-Assemblyman W. N. Hoag, Senator J. L. Burns, Senator Davis, Thurlow Weed Barnes, Assemblyman Henry Anderson, Fred Easton, George W. Wanmaker, and Alderman Windolph. Abraham Gruber did not put in an appearance till evening, arriving while Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn, another late arrival, was in conference with Mr. Platt.

The mission of Brooklyn's Mayor was said to be for the purpose of making peace in a last hope of being able to save local bills espoused by him and opposed by ex-Senator Worth.

The question of greatest import discussed at the day's conferences was, of course, as previously announced, that of extending the session for the purpose of enacting supplementary legislation on the Greater New-York bill. The idea had been allowed to prevail that such legislation would follow the passage of the main bill, and it is said that promises based on the anticipation of such supplemental legislation—including the talked-of Greater New-York Commissions for the control of the Police, Fire, and Public Works Departments—and a rich consequent patronage played no small part in the manipulation of the convention which selected delegates to the National Convention.

It transpired during the afternoon that the final decree was a death warrant to all hopes in that direction. No supplementary bills will be passed, and the Legislature will adjourn on Thursday, after cleaning up the business now before it.

The local anti-Platform Republicans are not at all pleased at this, but they will have to take their medicine after the manner of the city's astute Chief Magistrate.

Curiously enough the gentlemen who conferred with Mr. Platt gave assurance that no such legislation had been contemplated. The Governor's opposition to such a programme had nipped the scheme in the bud, it was said, and had it not, popular feeling must have eventually branded it as bad politics. Mr. Lauterbach scurried around in apparently no happy frame of mind, however, and when asked if such bills would be passed, said: "It seems not."

Senator Lexow said that there was no idea of supplemental bills for the present, at least. He expected that the bill now before the Governor would be signed.

Senator Malby said that, in his judgment, no extra legislation was required until the Greater New-York Commission, appointed by the bill, had done its work. He certainly hoped that the session would not be extended.

Meantime it was arranged that a joint resolution will be passed reviving the special sub-committee which drew the Greater New-York bill, of which Senator Lexow was Chairman, such committee to be an investigating committee and to act as an auxiliary body to the commission named in the bill. The committee will have the power as a legislative committee to call for witnesses and documents, and the result of its investigations, to be presented to the Legislature, may be made the basis of supplementary legislation providing for such commissions as have been already talked of, whose terms would cover the interim pending the going into effect of the main bill in 1898. Thus the Police, Fire, and Public Works Departments of New-York and Brooklyn may be put on the rack this Summer, and disgruntled local Republicans may be partially pacified by the realization of their desires a year late, and hence curtailed a year.

The other investigating committee proposed by Senator Raines, which involves a junketing trip through the State to ascertain the workings and the results of the Raines liquor tax law, will not go through, if the indications about headquarters yesterday may be relied on.

"What is the use," asked one prominent local Republican, yesterday, "of stirring that thing up again? It's like sending a physician around to see how the patient is doing. Bad politics, very."

The New-York Police bill had the final nail driven in its coffin yesterday, when measures now pending and their fates were discussed.

Other bills said to be doomed were Mayor Wurster's pet measures—the Justices' bill, the Brooklyn Bridge Trustees' bill, the Charities bill, and the Commissioner of Accounts bill.

Another measure proscribed was Ed Lauterbach's bill allowing the elevated roads to use the Brooklyn Bridge.

Altogether, yesterday was a very busy day for Mr. Platt and the gentlemen from Albany—so busy that the former did not have time to talk to reporters till very late. He confirms the reports that the Legislature would adjourn without passing supplemental legislation. The purpose of the joint resolution in reviving the Greater New-York sub-committee of the Cities Committee was to derive the advantage that such a committee's power of summoning witnesses and calling for papers would give, a power not possessed by the commission itself.

The committee consists of Senators Lexow, Brush, and Grady, and Assemblymen Austin, O'Grady, Wells,, Keenholts, and McKeown.

Mayor Wurster was seen before he left the hotel. He said he had discussed arrangements for attending the St. Louis Convention. He admitted that certain measures pertaining to Brooklyn were referred to, but there were no evidence of hopefulness in his tones. The bills are all deeply buried in committee, and it is believed with little chance of resurrection.

Italians Have a Free Fight.

A number of Italians from New-York and Brooklyn engaged in a row on the lots at Fifth and Jefferson Streets, Hoboken, shortly after 9 o'clock last night. All were intoxicated. Stilettoes and revolvers were drawn. Martini Astente of 224 North Sixth Street, Brooklyn, fired two shots at Alexandro Debelli, but failed to hit him. Policemen McKenna and Leahy arrived at this juncture and placed Astente under arrest. Debelli was held as a witness.

West 14th St.

1876 1807

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ICEMEN DISCUSS GRIEVANCES.

A Committee Appointed to Wait on President Morse.

Two hundred icemen assembled yesterday afternoon in Utah Hall, Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, to consider whether they should make a demand for an advance in wages and for redress for other grievances of which they complain.

Their principal grievances are excessive work in Summer and a refusal of employers to make any allowance for loss of ice by melting while taking it around to customers. The meeting was conducted in secret.

The men said that in Summer they had to work from fourteen to twenty hours a day, and a driver was only paid $12 a week and a helper $7.50. In Winter they worked little over six hours a day, but they were paid $1 a week less, and many of them were laid off.

The meeting appointed a committee to call on Charles W. Morse, President of the Consolidated Ice Company, and ask him for an advance of wages, and for a redress of other grievances.

There are 5,000 men employed in the ice business in this city and Brooklyn.

Most and Emma Goldman to Speak.

The Anarchists will hold a mass meeting at Clarendon Hall Thursday evening to bid farewell to John Turner, the English Anarchist, who is going West. John Most and Emma Goldman, who have been deadly enemies, are announced as speakers.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.

Sun rises...5:03|Sun sets...6:52|Moon rises... ..

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) APRIL 27.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Caribbee	St. Thomas	April 20
Ethiopia	Glasgow	April 16
Kansas City	Savannah	April 22
Neustria	Gibraltar	April 13
Noordland	Liverpool	April 17
Panama	Cherbourg	April 13
Prins Willem III	Port au Prince	April 18
Yumuri	Havana	April 23
Zaandam	Amsterdam	April 11

TUESDAY, APRIL 28.

Aller	Bremen	April 18
Belgravia	Gibraltar	April 14
Caracas	La Guayra	April 22
El Monte	New-Orleans	April 23
El Norte	New-Orleans	April 23
Massachusetts	London	April 16
Pascal	St. Lucia	April 21
Southwark	Antwerp	April 18
Vasca	London	April 13

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29.

Ems	Gibraltar	April 20
H. H. Meier	Bremen	April 17
Hudson	New-Orleans	April 23
Majestic	Liverpool	April 22
Nueces	Galveston	April 22
Yucatan	Havana	April 25

THURSDAY, APRIL 30.

El Sol	New-Orleans	April 25
Hibernian	Glasgow	April 17
Iroquois	Jacksonville	April 27
Norge	Christiansand	April 17

FRIDAY, MAY 1.

British Queen	Antwerp	April 18
Columbia	Hamburg	April 22
Exeter City	Swansea	April 17
Lucania	Liverpool	April 25
Oscar II	Cardiff	April 17
Scandia	Hamburg	April 10
Spree	Bremen	April 23

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Comanche	April 28	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Curacao	April 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Trave	April 28	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Seneca	April 29	Havana	113 Wall St.
Comal	April 29	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
St. Paul	April 29	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	April 29	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westernland	April 29	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
St. Enoch	April 29	Antwerp	22 State St.
Panama	April 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Orinoco	April 30	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Advance	April 30	Colon	29 Broadway.
Aller	April 30	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Iroquois	May 1	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Yumuri	May 2	Havana	113 Wall St.
Umbria	May 2	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Masadam	May 2	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Palatia	May 2	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Bretagne	May 2	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Alene	May 2	Kingston	24 State St.
Massachusetts	May 2	London	4 Broadway.
Ems	May 2	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	May 2	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Algonquin	May 4	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	May 5	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Spree	May 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Caribbee	May 6	W'd Islands	39 Broadway.
Alps	May 6	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
New-York	May 6	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Seminole	May 6	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	May 6	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southward	May 6	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Hibernian	May 6	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Scandia	May 6	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Trinidad	May 7

The New-York Times.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—A Pair of Spectacles; Old Cronies—8:30.
AMERICAN—Myles Aroon—8:00.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—E. Captain—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Néant—2:00 to 12:00.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Shenandoah—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Speculator—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Village Postmaster—8:15.
GARDEN—His Absent Boy—8:20.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Rob Roy—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Marguerite—Specialties—Vaudeville—8:30.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Chieftain—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—Prestidigitation and Dancing—8:00.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—Boston vs. New-York—4:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
STANDARD—Culmmie Fudden—8:15.
STAR—The Law of the Land—8:00.

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Famine Among the Dervishes.

SUAKIM, April 26.—It is reported that the Dervishes under Osman Digna, who are at Horasab, are suffering greatly from want of food. There have been a number of desertions from the force. Arab messengers assert that it is the intention of Osman Digna to retreat to Adarama.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Bureau. 1896.
3 A. M.	67	43	45
6 A. M.	63	42	45
9 A. M.	66	43	49
12 M.	66	45	53
4 P. M.	68	51	54
6 P. M.	65	48	52
9 P. M.	62	45	49
12 P. M.	58	45	48

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 49.38
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 46.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 66.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 53.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair, increasing Cloudiness.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 4.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

CONTEMPTIBLE OBSTRUCTION.

After having complained loudly and continually for some months past about the failure of the present tariff law to yield sufficient revenue, the Republicans in the Senate on Saturday refused even to take up the bill repealing the alcohol rebate paragraph in that law, although the bill was supported by the unanimous vote of the Finance Committee and the motion was made by Mr. JOHN SHERMAN, who asserted a year and a half ago that the paragraph could not be equitably enforced, would cost the Treasury $10,000,000 per annum, and might destroy the Nation's revenue from spirits. Having taken this action, the gentlemen who had refused even to consider a revenue question which Mr. SHERMAN regarded, he said, as "a matter of the highest importance," coolly increased by $7,000,000 the appropriation made by the House in the Sundry Civil bill for the erection of public buildings and the improvement of rivers and harbors.

The attitude of the Republicans who opposed even a consideration of this repeal bill (Messrs. SHERMAN, ALLISON, WOLCOTT, and TELLER voted in the affirmative) appears to be that of The New-York Tribune, which said on the 24th inst., with respect to this proposition:

"Tinkering the Wilson act for the benefit of the Administration, and to relieve the Treasury from a disagreeable duty which it imposes, and the performance of which would expose before the country more fully the unwisdom of the law and the incapacity of its framers, is not exactly in order when any proper amendment of the act [meaning the Dingley 15 per cent. general revision of the entire statute] is refused to the industries of the country. If the Democrats [our neighbor says nothing about the Silver Republicans] will not consent to alter the law so that it shall provide adequate revenue [by giving the greedy combinations in the iron and steel industry 15 per cent. more protection] and defend home industries, [including those which sell their products to foreigners at prices much lower than those which are exacted from consumers at home,] it would be well to let them bear the evil and face the disgrace which their own incompetent lawmaking has brought upon them."

This is a characteristically narrow view of a question "of the highest importance," as Mr. SHERMAN said, and of a measure, as he also remarked, demanding "immediate action" because of the great daily losses of the Treasury due to the rebate clause, but it appears to be the view of nearly all the Republicans and all of the Populists in the Senate.

The truth is, as The Tribune and these Senators know, that the alcohol rebate paragraph in the tariff law is a Republican paragraph, and the Democrats ought not to be held responsible for it. The history of this paragraph down to the present time exhibits as much of the meanness and dirt of narrow partisan politics as can be found in the history of any similar statute which we can recall. No provision of the kind was in the Wilson bill as passed by the House or in any modification of that bill reported by the Senate committee. Mr. SHERMAN said on Saturday that the paragraph "got into the Tariff act by inadvertence." This was a very mild way of putting it. The paragraph was inserted at the request of Mr. HOAR, Republican Senator from Massachusetts.

While the bill was under consideration in the Senate, Mr. HOAR produced this paragraph and moved that it should be inserted. The Democrats who had charge of the bill accepted the paragraph in a spirit of courtesy toward the aged and guileless Senator from Massachusetts, expecting that the bill would be modified by a conference committee and believing that the clause would be rejected or radically changed in conference. Having set his trap, Mr. HOAR soon afterward departed from Washington, leaving Mr. SHERMAN to explain in the Senate—after all conference proceedings had been abandoned and it was plain that the Senate bill would be the law—that by yielding to his associate's request the Democrats of the Finance Committee had added to the bill a most troublesome and dangerous provision.

Then the Republicans in the Senate refused to permit the passage or even the consideration of a repeal bill, although such a bill was sent over from the House, and a majority of the Democratic Senators were ready to vote for it. This obstructive work was done as a result of the agreement between ALDRICH (representing the Republicans) and the Gorman group on the other side, the programme of this alliance having been, as The Tribune said, "carried out without a hitch."

When the origin and history of this important paragraph are recalled, the refusal of Republican Senators to vote now for even the consideration of a bill to cure the revenue-destroying defect placed in the law by the request of one of their own men, while they are continuously deploring an insufficiency of revenue, exhibits a most contemptible phase of narrow partisanship as well as a reckless disregard for important public interests.

SOUND MONEY IN THE SOUTH.

The agitation of the money question in the South has not had as favorable results as were hoped for, but it has undoubtedly done great good. Mr. CLARKE in Alabama and Secretary SMITH in Georgia have been working for the cause of sound money in the good old-fashioned way that still obtains in most parts of the South, by a free and detailed discussion of the question at issue. There is many a Northern State that is believed by its citizens to be far ahead of Alabama or Georgia in the elements of political life that might take a lesson from these States. Doubtless there is "wire pulling" and what Mr. ADAMS used to call "trade and dicker" in Southern politics, but there is something else and better. The Southern voter thinks more of his vote, and, whether he decides intelligently or not how to use it, he is more apt to decide for himself. He wishes to be reasoned with, to have his candidate come to him and talk with him, and tell him his views and the grounds for them. The voter may go away and vote from prejudice or from even less worthy motives, but he will not allow it to be taken for granted that he has no interest in public questions, no wish to be informed about them, or cannot make up his own mind about them. The result is that politics are shaped in the South more by discussion and less by "organization" based on patronage than is the case in the North.

Both Mr. CLARKE and the silver candidate, Col. JOHNSTON, were constantly engaged in speaking for two months. The former desired a joint debate, which the latter declined, but except for the fact that the two men have not spoken on the same platforms to the same audiences, the debate has practically been much the same. Early in the canvass Col. JOHNSTON was inclined rather to evade the money issue and pleaded very strongly for harmony in the party. This, of course, in his judgment, could be had only by the sound-money men making concessions to the silver men. But Mr. CLARKE insisted that the best interests of the party required that no concessions to the silver men should be made, and that the Democracy of Alabama should range itself with the National Administration for the policy of sound money. He went very fully and clearly into the merits of the question. He argued that as the welfare of the whole country, and that of Alabama especially, depend on sound money, and as the question never could be settled until it was settled for the right, it was foolish for the Democrats of that State to go off by themselves on a line that must, soon or late, lead to defeat.

Mr. CLARKE dwelt with great plainness upon the way in which the course of the Democratic Party in Alabama would affect the business interests of the State. He did not dodge the attacks of the silver men upon the "goldbugs," the "capitalistic class," the "money oligarchy," and all the rest of it. He admitted that in a very broad sense Alabama is a "debtor State" and will long be so, for the reason that she has immense resources which she needs borrowed capital to open up and change into actual wealth. Precisely because Alabama needs to borrow she must keep her credit high. If the majority party in the State take the ground that free silver is to be wished because it will enable debtors to pay their debts in coin worth less than gold, it will not be possible to borrow on good terms; it may be impossible to borrow in any large amount on any terms. That presents a plain business proposition. Is it better for a State, or for a man, to be able to scale a certain amount of debt by, say, one-half and lose his future credit, or to pay in full and thus be able to borrow far larger amounts, which he can use to his great profit? As a matter of fact, the case is worse than this, because, though Alabama should sustain free coinage, it will never be had, and she would thus throw away, or postpone for a long while, immense advantage, while not making the slightest immediate gain.

Secretary SMITH's course in Georgia has not been less direct and courageous. He has, indeed, gone even further than Mr. CLARKE in Alabama. He has declared that the election of an honorable and trustworthy candidate, on a clear sound-money platform, by either party, Republican or Democratic, would secure this country a quarter of a century of prosperity such as we have never known. This is perfectly true. The money question is not a party question, and if the conscience and sense of the people are sufficiently aroused it will not be treated as a party question. The steadily advancing frankness and boldness with which this fact is acknowledged by Democratic leaders, and especially in the South, is a most hopeful sign.

RUSSIA IN FRANCE.

Our London dispatches yesterday gave a most interesting account, from sources entitled to confidence, of the plan by which Premier BOURGEOIS had thought to bring the Senate to terms, and had been checked at the last moment by the withdrawal of President FAURE. On the face of it the plan was bold to the point of desperation, and we doubt whether M. FAURE ever fully committed himself to it, because, while he may be classed as an advanced Republican, or even as a Radical, we think he would hardly go into a plan which involved an appeal to the people, and which depended very largely on the Socialists, and wholly on them and the extreme Radicals. We do not see how he could expect such a combination to succeed at the polls.

Apart from this phase of the case, however, there is another probable reason for his not committing himself to a complete alliance with M. BOURGEOIS, strong as that politician has shown himself to be. This is that he may have been checked by Russia. Of course, that Government would not openly interfere in the domestic politics of France. But it has indirectly interfered already and very effectively. It is the report of the best English observers in Paris that the retirement of M. BERTHELOT from the Foreign Office was due to the wish of Russia. He had made demands as to the Egyptian "caisse" and the Soudan expedition which Russia supported, but as to the making of which she had not been consulted. She held, and with much justice, that if she was to back the demands of France, they must be submitted to her in advance. The Russian alliance is of such tremendous importance to France that no Ministry could refuse what Russia should seriously ask. M. BERTHELOT rather sulkily, after appealing in vain to the President, resigned.

But though the unlucky Secretary of the Foreign Office was made the scapegoat in this instance, it is plain that the Premier was really responsible, since the Secretary could not have acted without his approval. Now, M. BOURGEOIS is far more dangerous, in many ways, than poor M. BERTHELOT possibly could be, and though Russia made no request, so far as is known, regarding him, the Russian Government must have known perfectly well the extent of his responsibility in the Egyptian matter and have kept a sharp eye on his next move. When he plunged into the fight with the Senate, he appeared at first to have decidedly the better of it, because the Senate yielded. But it may be that after the Berthelot "incident" the Senate may have thought—the leaders there may even have had it suggested to them—that if they took a firm stand Russia would view without displeasure the fall of M. BOURGEOIS. At any rate, the Senate did have a sudden and complete access of courage, and threw out the Madagascar "credits" or appropriations. At first M. BOURGEOIS showed fight, but when he found M. FAURE likely to fail him, he gave in. If M. FAURE had been advised that to fail M. BOURGEOIS would suit Russia, there was nothing for him to do but to slip out.

It is not a pleasant picture of the political state of France that this theory presents. But the theory has much to support it. Our own belief is very strong that if France would give up dreams of great influence in foreign affairs, and especially give up her dream of a great colonial empire for which she cannot provide colonists, and if she would devote herself to the maintenance of peace in Europe and the strengthening of her vast domestic resources, she would be wise. But that policy suits neither the spirit nor the mind of the French. For any other policy she needs the aid of Russia, and she needs it far more than Russia needs her aid. Naturally this makes Russia the mistress of the situation. She can make her own terms, and she is not making them easy.

A "FLOOD" OF SILKS FROM JAPAN.

A part of that "flood" of imports which the Republicans have been talking about for a year and a half, but which is not indicated by the official reports, consists, we are now told, of silks from Japan, and this, a high-tariff organ suggests, "will help American industrialists to decide whether or not the policy of protection is a good one to re-establish and to maintain."

We suppose there are persons who will be led by the remarks quoted above to believe that the McKinley duty on silk goods was removed when the present tariff was enacted, and that silks are now on the free list.

The official reports show, however, that the average duty on silk goods under the new tariff is 47.51 per cent., as against 53.08 per cent. during the last year of the McKinley act. Was protection withdrawn when the duty on silks was reduced 5½ per cent.?

And now, as to the "flood." The entire value of the silk goods imported during the calendar year 1895 (the new tariff being in force from the beginning to the end of it) was $31,658,666. The value of the imports of silk goods during the fiscal year 1893 was $38,958,928, and the average for the four fiscal years of the McKinley tariff was $33,205,934. Where are the signs of that "flood"? Was not the value of the imports last year considerably less than the average annual value for the four years of McKinleyism?

As for the imports of silks from Japan, the Treasury Department shows that for the eight months ending with last February they were only $1,789,038, as against $2,864,283 during the corresponding eight months of the preceding year. Is there any sign of a "flood" in this decline?

SOLVENCY FOR PACIFIC ROADS.

The facts set forth in the report of the House Committee on Pacific Railroads regarding the indebtedness of the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific Roads to the Government cannot fail to produce a good effect. In the first place, the statement will remove from the public mind the erroneous impression that appears to have prevailed in Washington, as well as elsewhere, that the Pacific roads to which the Government lent its credit have made no adequate return to the United States Treasury. On this point the report shows that the companies have repaid to the Government sums which in the aggregate are almost equal to the entire amount of the subsidy bonds. In the case of the Union Pacific Railway Company the repayments will exceed by $5,000,000 the entire amount of these bonds.

In commenting on this state of affairs the committee says that, "but for the noteworthy decline in the rates of transportation and the greater appreciation of the credit of the United States, it is believed that the amount paid in would have sufficed to pay the whole balance of the account for principal and interest, or so large a proportion thereof that the balance of the indebtedness could be reasonably secured." Mention is made of the important fact that before the construction of the roads the army and navy transportation and the Postal Service cost the Government annually $7,357,000, while the cost of much greater transportation in 1894 was only $1,753,000.

Deducting the sinking-fund provisions and the credits for Government service, the Union Pacific now owes the United States Treasury, net, about $54,000,000, and the Central Pacific owes, net, nearly $57,000,000. These amounts include accrued interest. The House committee is in favor of extending the indebtedness of the Pacific railroads on a long-term mortgage at a rate of interest that will leave the companies a sufficient margin to pay fixed charges and make some returns to their stockholders. Should such a policy prevail, the transcontinental railroad situation would be largely benefited. The restoration of solvency among railroad companies means the restoring of healthful conditions in traffic matters, and healthful conditions in traffic matters aid prosperity in general business.

PROFESSIONAL SECRECY.

Ever since the Kitson-Playfair case was settled with such enthusiastic emphasis in the plaintiff's favor a surprising number of English doctors have been sending to the London papers letters in which they narrate cases, possibly real, but probably invented, that illustrate how wicked it is—sometimes—for a medical man to keep secret facts revealed to him in his professional capacity. The intention of these letter writers seems to be to prove their right to use their judgment in each instance, and to disregard the patient's right to expect silence except when silence serves the doctor's interest or what he thinks is the public's interest. So obvious is this purpose that one is led to wonder on what basis medical etiquette and ethics really rest—whether those somewhat vague and mysterious abstractions were devised for the protection, primarily, of patients and only incidentally for that of the physician, or whether the latter alone is to be considered.

It is alarming that such questions can even be raised, and still more alarming that members of a profession in which limitless confidence must of necessity be placed deem it judicious to demonstrate how frequently they are forced to betray that confidence. Notable among the letters mentioned is one which tells how a doctor was consulted by a man with heart disease and likely to die at any moment. Questioned as to his occupation, the patient said he was a switchman at a railway junction where trains were constantly passing. When told that to retain his situation, even for an hour, might result in terrible loss of life, the man said he had a wife and children who would starve if he abandoned the only work for which he had any training. The doctor says he risked a verdict like that found against PLAYFAIR by going to the railroad officials and telling them of the case, though without mentioning their employé's name. They easily found out who the man was and retired him on a pension. Thus the matter ended well for all concerned, but the doctor thinks he was wonderfully lucky to escape a suit. Other people will think he simply proved that a little common sense and ingenuity would as easily settle every case of real difficulty. So far as we are aware, the curious views we have noted are "quite English" and receive no approval in this country.

EDGAR ALLAN POE'S cottage, if removed even so short a distance as 82 feet from its present site, will lose practically all of such sentimental value as now pertains to it. About this there is no doubt whatever, and those who—for good reason—regard that value as extremely far from inappreciable, do well in insisting that if the house is to be preserved at all, it should be left where it is. Whether, for the sake of perpetuating in tangible shape a memorial of POE'S life which recalls so vividly episodes even more painful than pathetic, and which in a way disgrace the whole American people, it is worth while to alter to their detriment the plans for the new King's Bridge Road—that is another and wholly different question. It can be answered either way on almost equally logical grounds.

Merely as an artful attempt to give people in the East an excuse for believing that California peaches are a product of nature and grow on trees like other peaches, some commendation is due the dispatches from that State detailing the almost complete destruction by frost of this year's "crop." The story, however, is more ingenious than credible. Too many folks know from personal investigation that the so-called peach of California is nothing but a by-product of metallurgical operations, and one upon which frost would have about as much effect as does the gastric juice, which is none at all. Instead of spending money on telegrams, the Pacific Slopers ought to use it in buying razors with which to shave the asbestos beard off their "fruit" before sending it to us, and in hiring more skillful chemists to look after the flavoring extracts with which the second layer of these table ornaments is impregnated. The Californians have hitherto relied too much on producing a peach that looked well from a distance. What this market demands is something that can be split with an ordinary ice pick or hatchet, and which, when opened, will exhale an odor suggestive of real food. These requirements are perfectly reasonable, and until they are met yarns about orchards and frosts will excite only ironical laughter.

Of course, Emperor WILLIAM believes in dueling, and persists in nullifying the laws against it by pardoning every murderer of this kind whom the courts convict. Why should he not? Dueling is a survival of feudalism, exactly as is the Emperor himself; it fits in exactly with the form of government he is striving to perpetuate, and its abolition would deprive the class he so well represents of not the least effective of its weapons against modern civilization. Dueling is utterly illogical, ridiculously stupid, and criminally wicked. So is a hereditary monarchy based on arms. Until the Emperor gets tired of balancing himself on a cannon far above the heads of the German people, he does well to encourage dueling.

CHARLEMAGNE OBRY IS DEAD.

Charlemagne Obry is dead. He was the servant at Frohsdorf of the Comte de Chambord; his ancestors had been for generations servants of the Kings of France. The lineage of the Obrys ran in a parallel with that of the Bourbons. Charlemagne Obry was an ideal servant, and, as ideal domesticity is impersonally elegant, one may think that there is nothing to be said of him which might not be said of the first Obry; but logic is one thing and facts are another.

Charlemagne Obry was burnt by the sun like a vase in a kiln, wore his beard in the fashion of a chief of the Hellenes before Ilion, which was Horace Greeley's fashion, and wrote the word "recu" without a cedilla under the c, but with a final t, which explains his success as a man of business; for a man in France who pronounced ever, or even thought of, a subjunctive imperfect was never a man of business. Charlemagne Obry was wealthy.

He was, in his sphere, a man of genius. While he served Henri Cinq he found time to deal in lumber. He earned fabulous sums in this trade, bought farms wherein he applied the new inventions in agriculture whereat his neighbors shrugged their shoulders, became a dealer in estates, and, finally, rivaled in opulence Bravais, whom Daudet has immortalized in "Le Nabab." The Duc de Broglie was profoundly grateful to him for having bought the lands surrounding the Château de Hailles, restored by Viollet-le-Duc and decorated by Baudry, and turned them over to the Duke at the price paid for them, which was absurdly low.

The Duc de Broglie one morning at 10 o'clock, an hour when nobody in Paris thinks of taking breakfast except people who cannot break their fast, opened the green gate to Charlemagne Obry's dwelling. At Obry's, as elsewhere, the Duke displayed his seductive grace and the suppleness of his hand. He showed not for an instant the slightest lassitude through a siege of two hours at a table loaded with chickens in divers sauces, various fish, and an infinite variety of sweetmeats. Still, the Duke must have been relieved when the story came to an end. As they were walking in the garden:

"You are sad," said the Duke. "Is there something that I could do for you?"

"Yes," the good old man replied. "I am not happy, because my wife and I have worked now for forty years and think that it is time for us to stop and live in luxury as others live."

"Well, why don't you?" said the Duke.

"I fancy that you are not poor."

"No, not poor. I have four or five millions."

"Say ten," suggested the Duke. "You can do a great deal with ten millions in Paris's social life."

"That's what my wife says; but I bought carpets, furniture, bronzes, bric-à-brac, and these make my neighbors laugh. My windows have embroidered curtains, you dined off porcelain plates, ornamented with gold lines, that are carefully wrapped in silk after each meal every day. What more can I do?"

"If you need a decorator—" said the Duke.

"That's not it," said Obry. "I want to be a man of fashion, like the Prince de Sagan."

At these words the Duke's face expressed such intense discouragement that Obry exclaimed: "No! I see that it is impossible. But how would it do for my son?"

"You would have to teach him how to walk, look, talk, to give another shape to his hands, and he would have to use and abuse so many tailors before he learned how to wear a dining jacket that a million of your fortune would soon disappear."

"A million!"

"Rather more than less," said the Duke. "Just think of the soap, brushes, steel tools, and pink powder which would be necessary to give common sense to his nails."

"He will marry his cousin," said Obry. "They'll have a boy of whom we may make a man of fashion. We'll begin early. It will not cost so much then, will it?"

The Duke, when he said good-bye, could not but admire the old man's reasoning, which expressed ingenuously the soul of domesticity.

BOURGET AS A BUSINESS MAN.

Paul Bourget and his publisher, Alphonse Lemerre, are at odds, and, as they have worked patiently for many years in the interest of literature and for love of laurel, their dispute is about money, naturally. Bourget believes that Lemerre owes much to him, for there were at least 40,000 copies of "Cosmopolis" in English sold in America, and Lemerre says that, even if there were 40,000 copies of "Cosmopolis" sold in America—he doubts this—he owes nothing to Bourget, having received nothing from the American publishers.

Paul Bourget thirteen years ago was a Professor of Philosophy in a minor school of Paris; Lemerre had been doing for nineteen years for new poets the work that Durand-Ruel does for the new painters, a work of investment in securities not listed at the Bourse. Lemerre published Bourget's poems and his "Essais de Psychologie," and the author and the publisher became intimate friends. They made a contract whereby every work of Bourget was to be published by Lemerre, but the tempter came in 1892 in the form of an offer from Le Figaro to publish a new novel by Paul Bourget.

This was "Cosmopolis." Lemerre had not much enthusiasm in the enterprise, and yielded only to Bourget's anxiety. Lemerre and Le Figaro agreed to publish the book in parership. They issued it, with illustrations, as a New Year's gift book in an edition of 16,500 copies. They paid for it $6,000 to Bourget, $11,500 to draughtsmen, paper makers, printers, and binders, and made a profit of $5,000—$2,500 for Le Figaro, $2,500 for Lemerre.

Lemerre, in his wish to protect the book in America from the deficiencies of our copyright law, would have gone to the extreme of printing it in French in New-York, as was done for "Un Scrupule," but the author's work was belated, the publication in Paris delayed far beyond the date stipulated, and Le Figaro would not wait. When the book came to America there was nothing to prevent its translation and publication in English, without the French publisher's authority or knowledge even. Three or four publishers took advantage of this condition.

Then M. Bourget came to America to write "Outre Mer," observed that there were four American editions of "Cosmopolis," persuaded himself that his rights were protected by American copyright, felt sure that there was a percentage of $8,000 at least, at 20 cents a copy, to his credit on Lemerre's ledger, asked for a statement of his account, found not in it the item that he sought for, and told his disappointment to the manager of Le Figaro. Now Le Figaro has sued Lemerre for a half share in the profits of these four American editions of "Cosmopolis"—which is like suing Oom Paul for a share of Cecil Rhodes's fortune—and Bourget and Lemerre are enemies. They add an interesting chapter to the thick volume which Mr. George Haven Putnam may write some day on the injustice of authors toward publishers.

Throwing the Discus.

From The Century.

Discus-throwing was a later and more refined form of hurling the stone. In Homeric times, and even at Olympia, a stone or mass of iron was first used for the purpose. This was held by a leathern thong, swung in a circle, and thrown as far as possible. A circular or lenticular disk of bronze was used at least as early as the beginning of the fifth century. A standard weight must, of course, be assumed for the great games. A discus now in the British Museum, which seems to have been used, weighs eleven pounds nine ounces; but whether this was the standard weight or not is not definitely known.

The thrower took his stand upon a slight elevation of limited circumference, where he could have a secure foothold, and was prevented from running; then, with a swing of his arm and a corresponding movement of the whole body, he hurled the discus as far as possible. The value of the body movement was recognized by the sculptor Myron in his famous statue "The Discobolus," and is understood by the modern athlete when he swings the hammer, or even when he makes a drive at golf. As for records at discus-throwing, Phaÿllus, again, is said to have thrown the discus ninety-five feet.

GEN. LEE'S COOLNESS IN BATTLE.

Interesting Reminiscences of ex-Senator John H. Reagan.

The Hon. John H. Reagan, who was Postmaster General of the Southern Confederacy, delivered a lecture in San Antonio, Texas, on the evening of April 20, in behalf of the fund for a Confederate monument, and "the Southern battle abbey," in the course of which he related the following:

"On the morning of the second battle of Cold Harbor, in 1864, Judge Meredith and Judge Lyons, two of the Judges in Richmond, and myself rode out to the battlefield, crossing the Chickahominy at Mechanicsville, and riding along a road a few hundred yards in the rear of our line of battle. The battle was then raging the whole length of our line. Squads of prisoners were from time to time being brought back to the road we were on. When we reached the point where we had a view of the Gaines's hill farm, we saw that the enemy's shells were falling in the field about Gen. Lee's headquarters. At that time there was a good deal of solicitude, both in the army and among civilians, about Gen. Lee's exposing himself so much in battle; and it was felt that his loss would be a great calamity. I suggested to Judges Meredith and Lyons that I would ride down to the General's headquarters. They said they would not go, but asked me to suggest to Gen. Lee the question as to whether he could not cover himself by some large trees a few hundred yards in his rear, and from these send his orders and receive reports, as well as from the exposed position he was then in.

"When I reached his headquarters his staff officers were all out; none but an orderly with him. I mentioned that a good deal of artillery was being used. He said: 'Yes; more than a usual amount on both sides.' He added: 'That does not do much harm.' And, waiving his hand off pretty much to the front of him, where the musketry firing made a noise much like the tearing of sheets, he said: 'That is what kills men.' I then mentioned to him what Judges Meredith and Lyons had suggested about his covering himself by the large trees in his rear. To this he replied that when the shells began to fall in the field where he was he had ordered the wagons containing the Quartermaster's, commissary, ordnance, and medical stores back behind the timber, but that it was necessary for him to be as near the line of battle as practicable.

"He then said to me that Gen. Grant was at that time assaulting his lines at three different places, with columns of from six to eight deep. Upon this I asked him if his line should be broken what reserve he had. He replied, 'Not a regiment,' and added that if he should send ten lines to make a reserve the enemy would turn him, and if he should weaken his lines to make a reserve they would be broken. And he said that had been his condition from the opening of the campaign on the Rappahannock. He also said that he had lost more men from excessive fatigue and from want of vegetables than by bullets, and requested me to see the Commissary General on my way back and urge him to send, as soon as possible, all the potatoes, onions, and other vegetables he could. He said that he had requested the men to eat sassafras and grapevine buds as a substitute for vegetables, but that these did but little good.

"There he was, with his back on Richmond, seven miles from the city, his line being assailed by a force vastly more numerous than his own, and he was apparently as cool and self-possessed and as free from excitement as if nothing unusual was occurring, even then keeping in mind the welfare and necessities of the soldiers under his command. It made such an impression on me of the greatness and grandeur of his character that I could not forget it; and because of that impression I have made you this statement.

"As illustrative of the intrepid valor and military enterprise of Gen. Lee, when that quality would serve his purpose, I will mention another incident, which, as far as I know, has not been noticed by the historians of the war.

"When the Federal Army was at Cold Harbor, in front of Richmond, in 1864, with the white house at the head of York River as their base of supplies, Gen. Lee determined to move the great body of his command around Gen. Grant's right and put himself between Grant and his base of supplies, and to put Grant between his [Lee's] command and the City of Richmond. This movement, if it had been executed, would have resulted either in the destruction of the Federal Army or in the fall of Richmond. After some of Gen. Lee's divisions had been put in motion to execute this plan, he received a dispatch advising him that the Federals were advancing on Lynchburg in force, and that without immediate help that city, which at that time contained a large amount of military stores, must fall into the hands of the enemy. He immediately ordered Gen. Breckinridge to go to the relief of Lynchburg with his division. Gen. Breckinridge was furnished a train of cars, and with all haste reached Lynchburg in time for his men to get off the cars fighting, and saved Lynchburg. This diversion caused Gen. Lee to abandon his plan of getting into Gen. Grant's rear."

Money and Music.

From Chambers's Journal.

Handel, had it not been for his oratorios and his operatic speculations, would have lived and died as poor as the proverbial church mouse. Walsh, his publisher, paid him pitiful prices for his operas. For at least eleven of these works he received no more than 25 guineas each; and the largest sum he was ever paid was only £105, which he got for "Alexander's Feast." It must not be thought from these small prices that the composer's works did not sell; on the contrary, they always found a ready market, and proved a great source of profit to the publisher. From the proceeds of his first opera, "Rinaldo," Walsh netted a profit of over £1,500, whereupon Handel jocularly remarked to the music seller: "Well, you shall compose the next opera, and I will publish it." Handel, as everybody knows, lost a fortune in trying to establish Italian opera in London; and, although he subsequently more than recouped himself by his oratorios, it was not the publisher, but the public, who put it in his power to do this.

Even when we come down to the time of Mozart, we do not find that the claim of the brainworker to a fair wage had been recognized. It almost staggers one to recall the fact that "Don Giovanni" brought to its composer no more than £20. For "The Magic Flute" he was paid just 100 ducats, and yet the manager of the theatre at which the opera was first produced made a fortune out of it. Nowadays Mozart had to be laid in a pauper's grave, the very site of which is unknown to this day! Schubert fared even worse. Some of his magnificant songs sold for less than a shilling, and at his decease it was difficult to raise enough money to bury him. Haydn's income would to-day be deemed small by a player in the theatre orchestra, and his "estate" was almost a minus quantity. Weber, who died seventy-one years ago, received less than £800 in all for his "Fre

CLOSE WATCH ON FRANCE

GERMANY INTERESTED IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF HER NEIGHBOR.

Manifests Grave Concern in the Strained Relations Between the French Senate and Chamber of Deputies—German Sympathy Is with the Upper House—Berlin Would Not Care to See the Democratic Chamber Triumph.

BERLIN, April 26.—The prospect of a collision between the French Senate and the Chamber of Deputies resulting from changes in the Constitution placing no control over the power of a single chamber is regarded in responsible Government quarters here as a matter of the gravest concern. The mere resignation of a Cabinet upon a party question has long been considered a matter of small moment, but the present situation threatens to shake the stability of the external relations of the French Republic. In an article commenting on this state of affairs, the National Zeitung holds to the belief that henceforth the permanency of the policy of France is impossible to rely upon, and that sooner or later the internal troubles of the republic will be reflected upon the relations of France with foreign powers. The Vossische Zeitung expresses fear that the Constitution of France will not furnish President Faure with adequate means to avert an ultimate conflict between the two chambers, though he may be able to hit upon temporary expedients to delay the struggle, which is nearing the inevitable. The paper holds that the interested European powers ought to exert their influence to the end of securing a new form of Government for France.

The feeling of uneasiness inspiring these and similar comments by the press is due to the belief that the existence of the Senate restrains the dangerous impulses of the democratic chamber. Whatever political stripe of Government France has had since 1870, not one of them has ceased to prepare to take the forefront in a conflict for the restoration of her military supremacy in Europe.

It has been learned by the German War Office that the Bourgeois Ministry some time before its fall decided to ask the Chambers for a credit of 470,000,000f. for the purpose of supplying the army with quick-firing guns of a pattern superior to any that has yet been produced. This, however, was not a surprise to the War Office, which already had provided designs for a new quick-firing gun supposed to be a great deal more effective than the French weapon. The invention long has been in the possession of the War Office and has been kept a complete secret, the Government being reluctant to order the construction of the guns, as a radical change in the artillery equipment of the army would involve an outlay of 200,000,000 marks.

Now that France is likely to obtain a new and formidable gun it is imperative that the Reichstag must be asked for the necessary credits to strengthen the artillery equipment of Germany. Confidence is felt in official circles that the Reichstag will recognize the fact that the artillery arm of the military service urgently requires the credit, and that upon hearing the Ministerial statement upon the subject it may grant also a naval credit, and so bring both the military and naval services up to date.

Anti-English Feeling.

The officially inspired press, speaking freely on the subject, is giving out an accurate expression of official and public opinion as to the relations of Great Britain in South Africa, which the papers declare are not confined to encroachments upon the Transvaal, but upon the whole Afrikander interests, to which Germany, these journals assert, is inclined now to tender her moral support and even diplomatic intervention. The North German Gazette argues that the Cape States ought to obtain as complete autonomy as Australia and the remaining members of the British Empire and with as full a measure of independence. Nothing short of this, the Gazette adds, will effectively prevent civil war.

The Vossische Zeitung blames Mr. Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, for want of tact in dealing with President Kriger of the Transvaal Republic, for insulting the Boer Administration by accusing it of wholesale corruption, and for acting throughout as though it was an absolute fact that South Africa was going to pieces. "It is an extremely serious matter," the paper continues, "to find that the words 'race war' are current throughout the Cape. If a conflict shall take place between England and the Transvaal the British possessions in South Africa will be at stake."

The Altdeutsche Blatter boldly contends that the Germans and the Boers ought to hold together and force back English invasion, and forever make South Africa a great field for German immigration, where Germans could preserve their nationality and give solid support to German doctrines, theories, and interests everywhere. The Altdeutsche Blatter is less diplomatic in its utterances than is The North German Gazette, but the paper better expresses the popular sentiment.

Apropos of the general German feeling in regard to England the cognate question, "Will the Emperor go to Cowes in the Autumn, as he had proposed to do?" is being variously discussed, with the result that the preponderance of opinion is that he will not visit England if the present tendency of the English policy shall continue, and that no inducement that can be offered by family connections is likely to persuade him to go. In an article upon this subject the inspired Magdeburg Gazette says: "The Kaiser will not visit England without fully considering the political situation, and the rapidity with which changes are being made therein make it hardly possible for him to decide what he will do in the matter several months ahead."

The Papal Succession.

Recurring to the policy of the Dreibund in regard to the succession of the Papacy, the object being to secure the election of a Pope to succeed Leo XIII. who will be favorable to the interests of the Dreibund and less inclined to Democracy as well as less friendly to France than the present Pontiff, it is stated that advices from high Catholic sources divide the probable candidates for the tiara into two groups. The first of these, following the present policy of Leo XIII., includes Cardinals Svampa, Ferrari, and Santi, and the second, with a policy supposed to be less politically biased, and therefore more favorable to the Dreibund, is headed by Cardinal Gallimberto. This group includes Cardinals Vincenzo, Serafino, Vannutelli, and the brothers Capacelatro. The two ablest members of the Sacred College, Cardinals Parocchi and Rampolla, are not considered, for various reasons, as being eligible. The question of the Papal succession is certainly stirring the secret depths of diplomatic life.

Work for an American Sculptress.

Dr. von Stephan, Minister of the Imperial Post Office, has charged the American sculptress, Mrs. Cadwallader Gould, with the modeling of two great allegorical figures representing respectively posts and telegraphs, to be placed upon the Post Office Building at Magdeburg. The German sculptors, through the Vossische Zeitung and other newspapers, have protested against this award of the work.

Owing to recent instructions from Washington, the American Embassy will hereafter enforce stricter regulations in regard to passports, persons making application for which must give the most satisfactory proofs of their identity before they can obtain them.

Hohenlohe Troubled by Insomnia.

Prince von Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, is suffering from a prolonged attack of insomnia, accompanied by failure of appetite. It is plain that the Chancellor's advanced age is telling on him, and this has renewed rumors of his early retirement and speculation as to his successor.

The Emperor's military Cabinet concurs in opposing the proposal for reform in the military code of criminal procedure.

Berlin Industrial Exhibition.

The Berlin Industrial Exhibition is in a state of chaos. The Emperor insists upon its being opened May 1, and preparations for opening on that date are so far as possible being rushed night and day. The workmen are the masters of the situation, and have raised a demand for increased wages in open violation of their contracts. They will not work except when they please and it is impossible that the preparations can be completed before June. A host of American visitors are expected to be in attendance.

EMPEROR WILLIAM ANGERED.

Chamberlain's Talk on South Africa Not to His Liking.

LONDON, April 26.—A dispatch from Berlin says it is reported that Emperor William is extremely irritated by the speech made by Colonial Secretary Chamberlain at the Constitutional Club last Wednesday night, in which he said Great Britain must be paramount in South Africa, and not allow any foreign intervention.

His Majesty, it is said, has instructed Count von Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador, to secure from Lord Salisbury a declaration of neutrality in connection with the Transvaal and Delagoa Bay.

TYPHOID DUE TO FILTHY SAND.

Newark Streets Covered with Vile Stuff from the Passaic.

NEWARK, N. J., April 26.—The city health authorities have been puzzling their brains for some time to find the cause of numerous outbreaks of typhoid fever. Finally Dr. H. C. H. Herold, President of the Board of Health, hit upon the cause. The discovery is causing much talk in medical circles. His discovery is that the outbreaks are due to street paving.

Dr. Herold first noticed that the streets being paved or repaired were those in which the disease started. The sand used in paving is taken from the bed of the Passaic River. Some of it subjected to a batteriological examination showed the presence of bacillus resembling typhoid. The examination was conducted by Dr. Connolly at the suggestion of Dr. Herold. City Chemist Baldwin made an analysis of some of the sand and found an odor of sewage, and also free and albuminoid ammonia. Two samples of cultures were sent to the New-York Board of Health and the results of the operations there confirmed the finding of the local experts.

Medical men express great surprise that sand from the Passaic River should have been used in the work when it was commonly known that the water and the river bed are reeking with filth and disease germs. The Health Department did not know the source of the sand supply for a long time, and supposed it was dug from some hillside. The specifications call for "sharp" sand, and this can be obtained only from places where there is a constant movement of sand.

It is alleged that not only is sand from the river used in city work, but that sand taken from the bottoms of manholes in the sewers is used to repair crosswalks. This sand is even worse than river sand. Until recently all the sand used in street paving has been obtained from the vicinity of Meutchen. It is, of cource, cheaper to dredge sand from the river bed, as it saves hauling.

DOGS SUPPOSED TO BE MAD.

Three Canines Met Death at the Hands of Policemen.

Some little excitement was caused yesterday morning among a crowd of children gathered in front of the Eldridge Street Police Station by a little black dog which they thought was mad. The dog was only about five inches high and nine inches long, but he scared the hundred or more youngsters so that they took refuge in areaways and houses until a policeman shot and killed the animal.

Two supposed mad dogs created much excitement on Eighth Avenue yesterday. The first was killed in a cellar at 4:30 o'clock by a policeman of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, who was told that there was a mad dog in the cellar. He went down, and finding the dog acting strangely, shot him. Another dog, surrounded by a shrieking crowd of children, was found by a policeman in front of 207 Eighth Avenue. The dog was running around, frothing at the mouth, and was killed.

CABMEN IN FAVOR OF TIPS.

Anti-Tip Members of Their Association Outvoted.

The Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers, Knights of Labor, met last evening at Independence Hall, Twenty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, to discuss the question whether it was right to accept tips from customers.

The advocates of no tips stated their case in plain and forcible language, but they were frequently interrupted by hisses and hooting. They made every argument they could against the system, but the fates were against them.

An overwhelming majority decided that tips were proper and patriotic, and Secretary and Walking Delegate Maher declared that a cabman who should refuse to take tips when they were offered deserved to be killed. The majority agreed with him, and the tipping system will be in vogue here for some time longer.

SERMON TO ODD FELLOWS.

S. Parkes Cadman Preaches at Their Annual Gathering.

The Central Metropolitan Temple, at Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, was crowded last night on the occasion of the seventy-seventh anniversary of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the Metropolitan District. After Scripture readings, prayer, and hymns, a sermon was delivered by the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman.

Mr. Cadman began by announcing the death of Mr. John L. Merchant that evening at 7:20. Mr. Merchant had been connected with the Odd Fellows for over twenty-five years, and had been a Past Grand Master of United States Lodge No. 139.

In the course of his sermon, Mr. Cadman described the growth of the order, which he said was based on right principles, and had therefore prospered.

Tugboat Corona Burned.

The large tugboat Corona, while lying off Ward's shipyard at Astoria, L. I., yesterday, was discovered to be on fire by Capt. Bockoven, her master and owner. He turned in an alarm, and the Long Island City firemen responded. Owing to the fact that she lay well out in the water, the firemen had great difficulty in reaching her with their streams. She was burned to the water's edge. The Captain places his loss at $5,000. She hails from One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and East River, New-York. She was burned opposite the upper end of Blackwell's Island, and the inmates of the female lunatic asylum were all out at the windows, interested spectators.

Fire Drives Out Many Tenants.

A fire in the cellar of the five-story flat house at 63 West One Hundredth Street yesterday afternoon caused much excitement among the twenty families living in the house. They were aroused by a policeman, who went through the halls. Some ran to the streets, while others took refuge on the roofs of neighboring houses. The shrieks of the many children added to the confusion. Fortunately, no one was injured. The fire did about $1,000 damage.

A Messenger Boy's Spectacles.

A messenger boy in an elevator in THE NEW-YORK TIMES Building Saturday night gazed wisely through steel spectacle rims at a cablegram he was about to deliver on the editorial floor. The elevator man looked intently at him for a second, and said:

"What are you wearing those things for, youngster? There's no glass in them."

"Ah, say!" was the reply, "me eyes give up, 'n me mudder buy me goggles. De glass ain't no good, so I break it. Couldn't see troo it. See!"

Will Reinstate F. H. Batteman.

The order issued by Justice Dykman of White Plains Saturday, ordering Mayor P. J. Gleason to turn over to F. H. Batteman, the Secretary of the board who was removed by the new Board of Health of Long Island City, all the books and papers of the department, will be complied with this morning. None of the books or papers has been removed from the safe used by the Health Board Department, and there is no foundation for the story that Mayor Gleason is to be arrested and put in jail.

THE SITUATION IN CUBA

SPANIARDS VIOLATE CIVILIZED METHODS OF WARFARE.

J. Frank Clark, a United Press Correspondent, Tells of the Terrible Means Employed to Exterminate All Cubans and of the Actual State of Affairs as They Were When He Left Cuba a Short Time Ago—Thinks Cuba Will Be Freed.

Some light is thrown upon the actual situation in Cuba to-day by the following interview with J. Frank Clark, staff correspondent of The United Press, who has just arrived from Havana. Mr. Clark said:

"Three conclusions forced themselves upon me as the result of five months' observation of the progress of the revolution in Cuba. The insurgents are making a remarkably good fight. Spain has demonstrated her inability to put them down. The end is not in sight, but Cuba is surely slipping away from Spain, and, unless some new element is introduced, she will be lost to the mother country. Meanwhile atrocities are being committed and methods of warfare are being followed which are not countenanced by civilized nations.

"I have made two trips to Cuba. The first was at the beginning of April, 1895, when the insurrection was in its infancy. I remained two months, returning to the States in June. Early in January I went back to Cuba. I found that Gomez and Maceo, whom I left in the mountains of the eastern district, had marched 600 miles, carrying the wave of revolution westward, and were then almost at the gates of the capital city. When I left Havana a week ago the insurrection was larger, more formidable, aparently more promising of success, than at any time in the fourteen months since the Cubans rose against Spain.

"I went to Cuba, not as the representative of any one newspaper with an editorial opinion of its own, but as the correspondent of The United Press, an association whose sole mission is to obtain a knowledge of facts and to disseminate news.

"In the early part of the struggle, before the insurgents had made much progress, my reports were criticised by Cubans as unfair to them. Now that they have swept over the island, pushing the troops of Spain before them, and making a record that will live in history, Spaniards say that my reports are unfair to Spain. In both cases I have told the truth.

"Before the arrival of Gen. Weyler correspondents were permitted to accompany Spanish columns, and the early stage of the war Spanish Generals even permitted correspondents to visit the enemy's camps. Since the enemy has grown from scattered bands to organized and fairly well armed and drilled columns, it is a matter of life and death for a correspondent to penetrate the rebel lines. He would be welcomed by the insurgents, but would be shot upon his return to Spanish camps. I have had experience with four Captains General—Calleja, Campos, Marin, and Weyler. The last is the only one of them who made the life of a war correspondent burdensome. Suave and courteous in his talk, profuse in offers to aid correspondents in sifting truth from error, polite in his receptions to all Americans, you will has a way of impressing upon a correspondent without putting it into words that it would conduce to his personal safety to report nothing but Spanish official news.

"As these have failed to mention a single insurgent success from the beginning, and are a record of many Spanish victories which never existed, and as my correspondent who accepts them as face value beguiles his readers. If Spain were winning battles, why not permit accredited correspondents to accompany columns of troops and report from personal observation? If battles are fought whenever announced officially, why are correspondents refused a safe-conduct pass to enable them to visit the battlefield, when all is over? If the affair at Guatao was a battle and not a butchery, why were two correspondents' thrown into Morro Castle charged with having visited the place which is only twelve miles from Havana?

"The Spanish correspondents of Madrid papers, the Spanish reporters of Havana papers, all subject to the press censor, and the American correspondents are penned up in Havana and every effort is made to keep the world in darkness as to what is being done in Cuba. Every cable dispatch is carefully edited before it can be transmitted. Everything unfavorable to Spain or favorable to the Cuban cause is eliminated. The mails are searched to prevent newspaper correspondence being sent. But in spite of all these precautions the truth cannot be suppressed, and every Wednesday and Saturday the papers of the United States arrive in Havana and long accounts of rebel victories and Spanish brutalities, which are true, are read by the English-speaking residents and translated for the benefit of Spaniards.

"The situation in Cuba is not difficult to gauge.

"Spain has sent 140,000 regulars, and 60,000 volunteers have been raised in the cities of the island. The latter are used almost entirely for home defense. Of the regulars, approximately, 25,000 have succumbed to bullets and disease during the year, 15,000 are in the hospitals or have been relieved from duty, and about 100,000 are available for active operations. These figures are estimates made by an army surgeon, and are very near the truth. The Spanish official statement of the loss of 3,800 men from all causes during the year is too absurd to be considered. Fully half of the regulars available for active operations are required for garrison duty in cities and towns. About 2,000 small forts, or blockhouses, have been built, and these are occupied by the troops. The establishment of the latest trocha, that between Mariel and Majana, absorbs 30,000 regulars for the defense of the line. There are about 70,000 regulars divided into flying columns of 1,500 to 2,000 men each operating aggressively against Maceo just west of the trocha in Pinar del Rio, and in all of the other provinces there are not more than 15,000 troops in the field against the enemy.

"General Weyler made numerous attempts to surround and crush Maceo and Gomez during his first month on the island. He did not succeed. He then resorted to the well-worn Spanish device called a trocha, which had been abandoned by Campos and Marin as useless.

"In order to make it a strong line, he has practically stopped aggressive operations in all the provinces except the western one, and concentrated his troops there. Gomez, Lacret, José Maceo, Garcia, and other insurgent leaders, with large forces, are unopposed. They move from one province to another, constantly recruiting, and spreading the flame of rebellion. They are gaining accessions daily from the better classes, and their followers can no longer be designated as ignorant blacks. The number of insurgents under arms is now fully 45,000. Cubans claim anywhere from 60,000 to 75,000, but they include unarmed camp followers, and men whose only weapon is the machete.

"Spaniards say that Cubans will not fight, but I have seen many trainloads of wounded Spanish soldiers brought into Havana and other cities, and American planters upon whose estates encounters have taken place declare the Cubans are absolutely reckless under fire. They go into a fight with two or three rounds of ammunition to the man, knowing that they must capture cartridges, or they cannot fight on the morrow. When their last shot is gone, they charge upon the mule train with machetes, and generally obtain supplies for the next day. It is true they avoid general engagements. They have not the ammunition nor the artillery to operate as a fully equipped army. They therefore resort to guerrilla warfare, and Spain can make no progress against them. There are many reasons for this. In the first place, Gomez and Maceo are men of military genius. The rank and file of the insurgents worship their leaders and obey orders implicitly. On the other side there are jealousies, political intrigues, and personal ambitions among all grades of Spanish officers. Gen. Weyler says that when an officer obtains a rank above that of Colonel in Cuba his usefulness is gone. Twelve Brigadier Generals have been sent back to Spain for incompetency since Weyler's arrival.

"The Spanish troops themselves have no heart in the fight. They are raw conscripts from the peasant class of Spain. They are poorly fed and are driven about like cattle. They obey orders faithfully, undergo hardships and exposure in a climate to which they are unused, and fall by the wayside or die in hospitals, the victims of a war in which they have no interest. Their condition is pitiable indeed. In a few weeks the rainy season will set in, and yellow fever will cut wider swaths in their ranks than the bullets of the enemy have yet done.

"The entire interior of the island is either in actual possession of the insurgents or is in sympathy with them. In every small town the Cubans are doing what they can to aid the men in the field. Food, clothing, and, if possible, ammunition, is supplied to them. This work is surreptitious in towns where a Spanish garrison exists, but there are large tracts of country in which the colors of red and gold do not wave. Cuban columns never carry provision trains, and Spanish columns always do if they are going any distance.

"In the large cities are many men who are thoroughly in sympathy with the insurgent cause. They are men of standing in the community, men who have property interests, wives and children to look after, and who, therefore, remain ostensibly loyal to Spain. In the early days of the war the better class of Cubans declared the rising to be premature. They feared to support it, hoping that reforms could be obtained politically, and the ruin by war avoided. Many of them feared that the success of the revolution meant anarchy, or negro domination. Within three months there has been a decided change of opinion. Sons of leading families, and, in some cases, heads of families themselves, have joined the insurgents. The fear of confiscation of property keeps others back. A gentleman who owns a sugar plantation worth $2,000,000 came to me recently and said he had become convinced that Cuba must be free or annexed to the United States, or every planter on the Island would be ruined. He pointed out that the taxes and customs duties in the past had been all that the people could bear. The taxes which would be added to pay for a couple of hundred millions added to the old debt on account of this war, and the cost of the large standing army which Spain would be compelled to maintain if she won, would, he said, compel every sugar planter to abandon his property. I have talked with Englishmen, Frenchmen, Americans, and Cubans, and even with some Spaniards who own property, and they take the same view. The office-holding class of Spaniards and the merchants who profit by Spain's continuance in power still insist that Spain must win, even though the island be laid in ashes and her sod drenched with blood.

"The rabid Spaniards are the ones who forced the recall of Gen. Martinez Campos. They have recently attacked Gen. Weyler, accusing him of being as lenient as Campos. The General sent word to the editor of Leon Español, an organ of this class, that if the editor would point out any Cubans whom he believed should be shot he would accommodate him. The General was sarcastic in this instance. He has been between two fires ever since he took command. He has endeavored to satisfy bloodthirsty Spaniards, and at the same time avoid bringing down the wrath of the United States on his head. He has succeeded in both fairly well.

"The first butchery after his arrival was at Candelaria, where seventeen prisoners taken in battle were shot an hour afterward by Gen. Cannella. The affair was common talk at once, and Cannella was sent back to Spain, presumably for effect in Washington, for upon his arrival in Madrid he was received by the Queen Regent and shown many honors. There is no means of learning how many similar affairs have taken place, but cases have come to light in which Cuban hospitals have been raided and wounded insurgents killed, and the shooting down of peaceful employes on estates has continued without being checked since Weyler assumed command. There were affairs at Punta Brava and Guatao, in which eighteen citizens were butchered in their own homes, and one American made prisoner, shot in the arm after capture, and thrown into Morro Castle with fourteen others, not one of whom had taken up arms against Spain. This American is still in prison. The affair on the El Gato estate, in which Pedro Rubio, the owner, was shot in his own doorway, after his fifteen-year-old daughter, Aurelia, had been cut down with a sword for begging for his life, is one for which no man has been punished.

"Col. Arce has not been dismissed because he butchered twelve peaceable men and one woman on the Oyallta estate and killed the manager of the estate, an old Frenchman named Bernardo Betharte, who wrapped himself in the French flag and was not through the body four times and given half a dozen machete cuts beside.

"When the case of Dr. Delgado, the American citizen who was shot down with seven of his employes by the orders of Brig. Gen. Melquizo, was made public by the American correspondents, Gen. Weyler announced that a military court would be formed, and whoever was responsible would be punished, regardless of rank. Yesterday's dispatches state that Gen. Weyler has asked the Government to promote Melquizo to be a division commander for gallant conduct. Dr. Delgado, it will be remembered, survived his terrible experience, and the full story of his case is now on file in the State Department at Washington. Since the Delgado affair Gen. Melquizo has continued in the same kind of work. On March 29 his troops killed nine laborers on the Rico Hojo farm and eight on the Garrido estate, both near Bainoa. Among the latter were one woman and a six-year-old child.

"Near Campo Florido, on Good Friday, Major Pondevilla of Melquizo's command, took nine white people of the town and kept them in the barracks all night. In the morning he shot them down in a piece of woods near by.

"Gen. Prats shot and killed four peaceful employes on the estate of a Frenchman named De Friville, near Limonar, April 2.

"These are a few instances of the methods of Spain in Cuba.

"Nearly all I have mentioned are confirmed by official records on file in the different Consulates at Havana. There are almost daily reports of similar affairs which are impossible to verify, owing to the difficulties placed in the way of correspondents. Owners of plantatons, foreigners, and Spaniards, as well as Cubans, state that Government columns sent out in pursuit of insurgent bands, and failing to force a fight, or getting the worst in one, fall upon unarmed and peaceable employes in the fields or hiding in their houses, and slaughter them without mercy. This is followed up by an official report of a brilliant victory.

"In these reports the rebel loss is given from half a dozen to fifteen or twenty, and on the Spanish side one or two soldiers are reported wounded. The ultra-Spaniards urge Weyler to do more of this kind of work. They declare without hesitancy that all Cubans should be exterminated. They ask for the arrest of more suspects, although the prisons are overcrowded with political prisoners. They have succeeded in obtaining a decree against the employment of Cubans in the offices of the civil administration. They urge Spanish merchants to discharge their Cuban clerks and employes. Spaniards. They look upon Cuba as a place to be plucked, and would drive every native from the island and confiscate his property for themselves.

"These Spaniards are the dominant faction at present, but they are only a small minority in Cuba. The more liberal Spaniards, and those with property interests at stake, have different views, but they are very careful about expressing them now. The liberal Spaniards, the Cubans, and the foreigners who own property on the island are the people who would come to the front if an independent Government were to be formed. There are people of wealth and prominence who are behind the revolution, and their influence will shape the destiny of the future republic, if there is to be one. As for the present civil government which the Cubans claim to have organized and in operation, I have little information. I have never visited Cuevitas. I have never seen President Cisneros, nor any of his Cabinet. So far as I can learn, the delegates met, organized an administrative Council, elected a President and officers, commissioned Gens. Gomez, Maceo, and others, and then laid the civil government on the shelf until the military commanders should succeed in conquering the island. So far as Spain is concerned, martial law prevails from one end of the island to the other, and there is little reason why Cubans should endeavor to hold legislative sessions just yet.

"While I was in Washington a few days ago I found a strong feeling in both the Senate and House in favor of the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents.

"I talked with several Senators and Representatives, who said they regretted now that the joint resolution of Senator Morgan had not been insisted upon instead of the concurrent resolutions which were passed, but there was little talk of attempting to force a joint resolution through before adjournment. The attitude of the Administration may be stated as opposed to recognition of belligerency until some more tangible evidence of the existence of a civil Government is produced. The patriots in the field say they are satisfied that they can win. They claim to be able to fight their own battles, but they would like an opportunity to fit up expeditions and obtain arms and ammunition openly. They would also like Spain to cease shooting prisoners of war as bandits, to stop killing unarmed employes on estates, and to respect modern usages in regard to hospitals and wounded soldiers."

ARRIVAL OF CUBAN PATRIOTS.

Two Young Soldiers Who Escaped from the Spaniards.

Two young Cuban patriots, both of whom had been captured while fighting for the Cuban cause, were passengers by the French Line steamship La Bretagne, which arrived from Havre yesterday. The young men are Alonzo Rubenzo and Alfred Martino. They are nineteen years old and the sons of good Cuban families.

They were made prisoners by the Spaniards when Martinez Campos was commanding the forces of Spain in Cuba. They were ordered to be deported from the island and imprisoned in the fortress at Barcelona. They were accordingly sent under guard to that city, but managed to escape from their keepers while the ship was approaching her pier.

They remained in hiding a week, and stole out of the city at night and made their way to the Pyrenees Mountains, which they crossed after many hardships and perils, and finally succeeded in reaching Paris. There they applied to Dr. Betances, head of the Cuban Junta in that city, who afforded them means to come to New-York.

The young men would not say whether they would tempt fortune again by returning to Cuba in aid of their struggling countrymen.

Another passenger by La Bretagne was Max Jantsha, a former Captain in the Austrian Army, who is on his way to Cuba to offer his services to the insurgents. He is twenty-two years old. He has letters of introduction from Dr. Betances to Señor Palma, head of the Junta in this city.

NOT AN OUTBREAK OF BANDITS.

A Havana Author Tells of the War in Cuba.

PALO ALTO, Cal., April 26.—President Jordan of Leland Stanford Junior University wrote recently to a friend in Havana, a gentleman of Spanish descent and education, an author very well known in Havana, asking him to tell what the real feeling of the intelligent classes of Havana was in regard to the present insurrection. Following is a translation of the important portions of the reply:

1. The insurrection was begun and is kept up by Cuban people.

2. The Government has made colossal and unheard-of efforts to put it down, bringing against it a force of 150,000 armed men, and resorting to all possible measures of prudence and resource, but has not succeeded in diminishing it. It has extended from the extreme east to the extreme west, and is everywhere maintained.

3. The flower of our youth is in the army of the insurrection. In its ranks are many physicians, lawyers, druggists, professors, artists, men of business, engineers, &c. By the excellent Consular Service of the United States this fact may be proved if it is not already known.

4. The insurgents began by destroying their own property in order to deprive the troops of the Government of shelter and sustenance.

5. Destruction is carried on by both sides, by the insurgents on the much greater scale.

6. Let it be understood that the insurgents will continue in their course until they fulfill their purpose, carrying all before them by fire and blood.

In conclusion the writer tells of hope that the United States will help the Cuban cause.

FOREIGN NAVIES.

A British service journal says that the Admiralty has given orders for the fifteen new thirty-knot torpedo-boat destroyers recently ordered to be built for the Royal Navy, to be named as follows: The Angler, Ariel, Avon, Bat, Bittern, Chamois, Crane, Earnest, Griffon, Locust, Panther, Seal, Star, Whiting, and Wolf. The Angler and Ariel will be built at the works of Messrs. Thornycroft & Co. Chiswick; the Avon and Bittern at the works of the Naval Construction and Armaments Company, Barrow-in-Furness; the Bat, Chamois, Whiting, Crane, and Star at the works of Palmer's Shipbuilding Company, Jarrow-on-Tyne, and the Earnest, Griffon, Locust, Panther, Seal, and Wolf at the works of Messrs. Laird Brothers of Birkenhead. The vessels are all to be armed with one twelve-pounder and five six-pounder quick-firing guns, and three tubes for discharging torpedoes. The following other thirty-knot torpedo-boat destroyers are also in course of construction for the Royal Navy: The Desperate, Fame, Foam, and Mallard at Messrs. Thornycroft's of Chiswick, the Electra, Banshee, Recruit, and Vulture by Messrs. J. & G. Thompson of Glasgow, and the Quail, Thrasher, and Virago by Messrs. Laird Brothers of Birkenhead.

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The new cruiser Esmeralda, which has been under construction at Elswick, England, for the Chilean Government, has been successfully launched. Her length is 436 feet, breadth 53 feet, draft 20 feet, displacement 8,000 tons. The Esmeralda is heavily armed with Elswick quick-firing guns, together with auxiliary twelve and six pounder quick-firers. The vessel is built of steel, with an armor belt 7 feet wide. Her estimated speed is 22½ knots with natural draft. Lord Armstrong, speaking at the luncheon after the launch, said that this was the fourth cruiser built for the Chilean Navy. The first Esmeralda had been engaged in active warfare. This was the second Esmeralda built by the firm for that navy. These vessels were the first of a series of swift cruisers. This particular cruiser was an extraordinary combination of offensive and defensive power. Mme. Uribe, wife of Admiral Uribe, Chief of the Chilean Naval Commission in Europe, christened the vessel.

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"There is every indication," The United Service Gazette (British) says, "that the Austrian Government will shortly propose the expenditure of a large amount of money in furtherance of a more vigorous naval policy. Such a policy has been repeatedly discussed of late in the Reichsrath, and the great majority of politicians in both departments of the dual monarchy seem to be in favor of it. The only question was one of means, and the credit of the empire stands much higher to-day than it has ever done, and the Ministers of Finance and Marine are practically in accord, there is apparently no reason why the three new battleships, the four cruisers, and the torpedo boat destroyers, for which designs are now in preparation, should not be put in hand. The chief interest in this lies, of course, in the fact that according to my authority a large amount of this work would be placed in England, as the accommodation at Fiume is far from adequate."

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A torpedo gunboat, constructed by Messrs. Laird Brothers, for the Chilean Navy, was launched at Birkenhead last week. The vessel was christened the Almirante Sampson. She is an improvement on the Almirante Lynch, constructed by the same builders for Chile some years ago. The dimensions are: Length, 240 feet; beam, 27 feet 6 inches; depth, 16 feet, with 800 tons displacement. The armament consists of one bow and a broadside torpedo tubes, for eighteen-inch torpedoes; two Armstrong 4.7-inch quick-firing guns, and four Maxim-Nordenfelt three-pounders. The machinery consists of twin-screw triple-expansion engines, of 4,500 indicated horse power. The boilers are of the Normand water-tube type, with a pressure of 200 pounds. The estimated speed is 21 knots. The range of action at 10 to 11 knots speed is about 4,000 knots. The plating of the sides and deck for the length of the machinery space is increased in thickness, to afford protection to the engines.

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An interesting gun test, which recently took place on the new English battleship Renown, is described by The Naval and Military Record (British) as follows:

Three rounds were fired from each of the two ten-inch guns in the fore barbette, the bearings of these guns varying from 30 degrees abaft the starboard beam, around the bow, to 30 degrees abaft the port beam. The after barbette was worked under similar conditions, but from 30 degrees before the starboard beam, around the stern, to 30 degrees before the port beam. A novel experiment, and for the ship's fittings a most severe test was the firing of the two guns in each barbette simultaneously. Notwithstanding the severe strain brought to bear in the immediate vicinity of the barbette by the discharge of two five-hundred-pound projectiles, subsequent examination failed to disclose any trace of the shock, and this in face of the fact that the guns were fired at an elevation of 35 degrees. For this test the after barbette was trained right astern, and the fore barbette right ahead. Two rounds were fired from each of the six-inch quick-firing guns, four rounds from each of the twelve and three pounder guns, and fifty rounds from each of the Maxim machine guns. Sir W. White, who appeared to be very anxious as to the result of the several tests, was highly pleased with the vessel and her fittings, and so expressed himself before leaving the ship. The vessel was temporarily manned by a crew of gunnery ratings from the Cambridge, and great credit is due to the men and their instructors for the smart manner in which they worked the various guns.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

—1:20 A. M.—18 Charlton Street; Kate Harwick; dwelling; damage, $500.

—2:30 A. M.—431 Seventh Avenue; L. Falcker; hardware; damage, $500.

—2:40 A. M.—759 Greenwich Street; Robert Carpenter; damage, $25.

—7:30 A. M.—85 Eldridge Street; Jacob Meyer; damage, trifling.

—8 A. M.—133 Monroe Street; John Brodsky; damage, $50.

—1:35 P. M.—53 West One Hundredth Street; C. H. Lindsay; tenement; damage, $1,000.

—4:40 P. M.—1,140 First Avenue; tenement; Nicolo Dangier; no damage.

Unprepared.

From The Detriot Free Press.

"Jorkins, have you everything now that you will need for your fishing trip?" asked Mrs. J., solicitously.

"Not by a jug full," said Jorkins, to the good woman's astonishment.

CECIL RHODES ARRAIGNED

W. E. HOLLARD, A TRANSVAAL JUSTICE, TELLS OF HIS ACTS.

Says They Were Due to His Desire to Obtain Possession of Gold Fields and to Atone for False Representations that He Had Made When Selling Mines to a Syndicate—Cause of the Matabeleland Troubles.

W. E. Hollard, Advocate and Notary of the High Court and Justice of the Peace of the Republic of the Transvaal, and an intimate friend of President Paul Krüger, arrived in this city directly from South Africa, by way of Southampton, Saturday. He is visiting an old friend, Dr. W. A. Berendsohn of 142 Bergen Street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Hollard is here on business of importance to the little republic, but he will not say what that business is. He says, with a significant smile, that he is here "on pleasure." He is severe in his condemnation of the duplicity of Cecil Rhodes and the tactics of the British Government in South Africa in the recent Jameson raid and the present troubles with the Matabeles. In an interview yesterday Mr. Hollard said:

"The present Matabele trouble is due primarily to Jamison's blunder, which was the result of duplicity on the part of Cecil Rhodes and his colleague, Phillips, the representatives of Vernor, Bait & Co., and, secondly, to the over-confidence or stupidity of Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary of the home Government of Great Britain.

"Bait was a partner with Rhodes in the Kimberly diamond fields, and is still a great operator in the gold fields of the Transvaal. Rhodes had two objects for the raid, which he directed Jamison to make, and the reputed cause for which was a pure 'fake.'

"The first object was that he might get the government of the gold fields entirely into his own hands, which he could not do with the Transvaal fields; and the second was, having sold to the Chester-Glen syndicate, at fabulous prices, certain mines about which he made gross misrepresentations, on which sale he made some millions of pounds sterling. He found he could not maintain the swindle without getting the syndicate interested in the free working of gold fields, where gold is being produced in paying quantities, which is not the case in the mines of the Chester-Glen syndicate.

"This was the sole object of the Jamison raid against the Boers, which resulted disastrously for the British, whose defeat was the origin and cause of the uprising of the Matabeles.

"At the commencement of the Matabele trouble, and notwithstanding the duplicity and treachery of the British, President Paul Krüger—'Oom Paul,' as he is delighted to be called by his friends—telegraphed to England, offering the assistance of the Boers to quell the Matabele uprising in the bud the trouble, as we could have done in a day.

"The Matabeles have a healthy dread of the Boers, as they have constantly been defeated by us, and, indeed, by the British, too, until now. They saw how easily Jameson's army was defeated, their guns and ammunition taken, and, although the Kafirs are nothing but uneducated, ignorant negroes, they saw their chance and embraced it. They reasoned that it was the rapid-firing guns which had always defeated them, and as soon as they saw the British soldiers without these instruments of death, they were no longer afraid of them.

"Instead of accepting President Krüger's offer, Chamberlain telegraphed that he declined the offer of assistance, as he thought the British soldiers would be able to cope with the savages. He added, however, that he would bear the offer in mind.

"This was the mistake that Chamberlain made, as he evidently did not know that it would be fourteen or sixteen days at least before any assistance could be had from the Cape Colony, whereas we could have been at the scene of the trouble in thirty-six to forty-eight hours. Every Boer in the Transvaal between sixteen and sixty years is armed, a soldier and a fighter, when there is fighting to be done, and we would have struck terror to the Matabeles in a very short time."

Speaking of the letter calling for help, on which Jamison is alleged to have acted, Mr. Hollard said he had no hesitation in pronouncing it false and arranged by Rhodes and Phillips for the purpose of deceiving the soldiers.

"It was written and given to Jamison three weeks before any action was taken

ROWING ON THE HARLEM

EVERY BOAT CLUB HAD REPRESENTATIVES OUT FOR PRACTICE.

The Crews That Will Contest in the Regatta of the Harlem River Association Already Getting into Good Form—Some of the Fours and Eights That Practiced—Bohemians Fine Candidates Who Do Not Appear for Work.

Notwithstanding the cool weather, the Harlem River was well covered with boating craft yesterday. It was the liveliest day of the season for the members of the rowing clubs. With few exceptions, the clubs were represented by eights and fours, and almost every club had out an unusually large number of singles and doubles.

For the pleasure boats, those rowed by the young men who are not in training for the coming regattas, the day was not so good. It is only when the mercury mounts up into the eighties and the nineties that the hired boats along the Harlem are in demand. As the afternoon wore on, it was cold enough for overcoats, and the oarsmen, in their abbreviated costumes, wished for some patent heating attachments to their shells.

The south end of the river was somewhat more lively than the upper portion. There was a rumor to the effect that the Atalantas did not expect to do much in the way of regattas this year, but it was hardly confirmed, because of the interest shown in their work by the Atalanta oarsmen who were out yesterday.

An improvement in the work of the crews was noticeable all along the line. Much more uniformity was shown in the rowing of the eights and fours, and the various Captains were correspondingly very well pleased. From all appearances, the coming Harlem River Regatta is going to be an exceptionally interesting event. A large number of entries has so far been assured, and the promoters of the regatta will be disappointed if the entry list, when made public on May 22 or 23, is not larger than in previous years. The entries close on May 20, and any entry mailed on that day, no matter whether it is received a day or two later, will be accepted.

The different clubs will report how promising is the outlook for the regatta at the meeting of the Harlem River Regatta Association, to be held to-night at the Hotel Marlborough.

With the exception of the Friendship and Bohemian Clubs, all will be represented by junior fours in the regatta. The Bohemians will hold a meeting to-night at Lenox Hall, 374 East Seventy-first Street. A meeting of the Board of Governors of the club was held at the clubhouse yesterday afternoon, at which the annual report was prepared.

One of the most notable incidents of the day on the river, and one that caused an immense amount of amusement, was the duckning sustained by A. De George of the Friendship Boat Club. De George was out in a single shell and made fine progress. However, just as he was passing in front of the boathouse, the handsome oarsman caught a beautiful crab, and, turning a double back somersault, found himself floundering about in the chilly water. The boys had the laugh on De George for the rest of the day.

But the Friendships were represented on the Harlem, as well as in it yesterday. Their four-oared gig was greatly in evidence. It was ably manned by Frank McKee, bow; Frank Jarchow, No. 2; Charles Aubert, No. 3; Robert Dewes, stroke, and William Tiernhart, coxswain. The men rowed in better form than was expected. The club's four-oared barge was out in the afternoon, with William Brown, coxswain. The rowers were Walter Pritchard, John Hardnett, Henry John, and William Thompson. William Young was out in a single gig in the course of the day. The Friendships are only just recovering from the effects produced by the fire. Their boathouse looks spick and span, and when they get their new boats they will be all right. The shells will be ready for them in time for the Independence Day regatta.

The Lone Stars' junior four created a favorable impression yesterday, and the crew will undoubtedly do well in the coming regattas. Stern and Hafer will represent the Lone Stars in the lightweight doubles in the Decoration Day regatta. They are being coached by Leon Mayer, Secretary of the Harlem River Regatta Association, and judging from their work yesterday, the Secretary's coaching is beginning to be very effective. Mayer was out in his single and from that point had a delightful run of fourteen miles to Fort Lee, the last three miles of the journey being over the Shore Road at the foot of the Palisades.

The club had four distinguished guests along, and each was profuse in praising the route selected. They were George D. Gideon of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen; Will R. Pitman, the popular old-timer, who is said to have won a bicycle race in the glacial period; Albert Mott of Baltimore, who is sometimes referred to as "the power behind the bicycle throne," and Mr. Robinson of Boston, the Massachusetts member of the Racing Board. Amos Batcheider, the Captain of the Quills, led the run, with Lieut. Wetmore, the official handicapper for New-Jersey, and G. E. Stackhouse of Brooklyn as chief pacemakers.

With the wind at their backs, the party made a quick run to the end of the boulevard, and thence by a short cut the Shore Road was reached. This part of the trip was particularly inviting, the budding and blossoming trees adding much to the beauty of the scene. The old Fort Lee Ferry was found not to be running regularly, having given way to the new line, starting from a point a quarter of a mile below the old ferry house. The change caused many a pedaler an extra half-mile ride. The landing in this city is at the Hundred and Thirtieth Street, where it has always been for the Fort Lee line.

After a dinner at Claremont, the Quills and their guests saw the great passing show on Riverside Drive and the Boulevard and marveled at it. Ollie Zeal and other celebrities who frequent the drive were pointed out to them. Owing to the many club runs to the seashore and the hills of New-Jersey, the Boulevard was not so crowded as usual, but the sight of thousands of pedalers and smart equipages filled with happy persons was one not to be found elsewhere. Pedestrians lined the sidewalks of the Boulevard from the Grand Circle to One Hundred and Ninth Street to view the spectacle.

A BISHOP TAKES TO CYCLING.

James F. McFaul of Trenton the First Prelate to Learn to Pedal.

TRENTON, N. J., April 26.—This city has 2,300 bicyclists and 10 clubs, the increase in the latter during the present year being six. The chief distinction now of the wheelmen is that they have among their number a Bishop. Clergymen have been converted to the health-giving recreation at a lively rate, and there are now ten of them who make parish calls astride of a bicycle. The first Bishop to master the silent steed is James F. McFaul, the Bishop of Trenton. He was recently appointed by the Holy See as the successor of the learned Michael J. O'Farrell. Bishop McFaul's diocese extends from the upper end of Middlesex County down to Cape May, covering fourteen counties out of the twenty-one.

The Bishop has been quietly taking lessons on the wheel, and it was only within a few days that it leaked out that he had become a wheelman. He is a young man, of marked ability as a prelate. He is slightly inclined to biliousness because of his sedentary work. He has been in the habit of driving out almost daily, and he has trusted very largely to red apples for a relief. He can be frequently seen going along the thoroughfares eating an apple. Some of his parishioners suggested that a bicycle and the red apple would be the proper thing to keepp his liver active, and he reached that conclusion himself.

The Bishop has not yet appeared in public. He wants to get better acquainted with his wheel. He expects to get out on the country roads soon and have his first run. There are many of his parishioners who are just as anxious to prevent his stealing a march, for they are anxious to see what kind of a figure the head of the diocese will cut as a new cyclist.

A meeting will be held on Tuesday at the Court House in this city to take final action on the bicycle path across the State from the Delaware River to the ocean. The scheme is to connect Trenton with Asbury Park, but it has not been decided just what intermediate points will be touched. A general committee, representing wheelmen from all the townships and localities interested, has been at work, and it will report at the Tuesday meeting. There are several routes proposed, and it may take the committee some time to reach a conclusion. There is to be free discussion, and the wishes of the majority are to be respected. After the route is decided on, the question of raising the fund will be taken into consideration. Part of the path is to be built at once.

The '96 Meet Club of the Mercer County Wheelmen has settled on part of its arrangements for its visit to Louisville. There will be thirty-five wheelmen and fifteen wheelwomen in the party. They will leave Trenton in a special Pullman car, with baggage car attached. They will go through the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and on returning will stop at Richmond, Washington, and Baltimore.

There will be a National circuit race here on Oct. 1. There are only two circuit meets now scheduled for the State, the other being at Plainfield on Sept. 26.

Mrs. A. F. Williams, who formed the Mercer County Lady Cyclists, one of the first women's clubs in the State, has resigned from the organization.

Dinner to Mr. Armstrong.

Assemblyman W. W. Armstrong, who fathered the Bicycle Baggage bill, which was recently made a law, will be given a dinner by the wheelmen of this city at the Hotel Savoy next Friday evening. The dinner will be held under the auspices of the New-York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen. Mayors Strong and Wurster and Senators Cantor and Ellsworth will be among the invited guests. The tickets will be $3 each, and they can be had of the committee in charge of the dinner. The committee will hold a meeting at the office of the State Division, in the Vanderbilt Building, this afternoon at 5 o'clock. The committee comprises Dr. R. Pittolegui, Chairman; James B. Townsend, M. M. Belding, Jr., H. F. Saltonstall, F. P. Prial, Thomas I. Eckert, Jr., W. J. Masterson, M. Frobisher, George W. Oppenheimer, William La Pierman, A. H. Curtis, Elliott Mason, R. Lindsay Coleman, W. C. Overman, George C. Pennell, George E. Stackhouse, E. H. Walker, C. H. Rohming, A. H. Angell, A. G. Batcheider, S. Solomon, M. L. Rheim, James Roosevelt, and O. P. Wilson.

RIVERSIDES GET THE CUP.

They Had More Survivors than Any Other Club in the Century's Run.

The century run from College Point to Patchogue and return to Jamaica, held yesterday under the auspices of the Century Wheelmen, was the first "hundred" of the season. It proved to be very successful, having 225 starters, of whom 175 finished. The total number included eight women riders.

The club having the largest number of survivors proved to be the Riverside Wheelmen, and they will get the silver cup offered for that competition. On the return trip there was a tandem race between the fast teams in the scorchers' division. It began at Amityville and ended in Jamaica, a run of twenty-three miles. It was a very exciting contest, Granger and McIntyre of the Riversides winning from Bartsch and Nonnenbacher of the Manhattan Bicycle Club. The third team to finish was composed of Waters and Bethel of the Penuod Club Cyclers.

On the trip down, the schedule time was made despite the unusual number of break-downs. Dinner was eaten at Roe's, in Patchogue, after which a group picture was taken of the party. It was very dusty coming back. All told, there were fifteen tandems in line, which is the largest number ever seen in a century run in this vicinity.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Some of the European royalties who are devotees of the wheel are Czar Nicholas II. of Russia, Emperor William of Germany, Prince Henry of Prussia, Prince Waldemar of Denmark, Grand Duke Michael Michaiovitch of Russia, Prince Alphonse of Bavaria, the Queen of Italy, Princess Maud of Wales, the Czarowitch of Russia, the boy King of Spain, Princes Charles and Christian of Denmark, the King of Portugal, and the Grand Dukes George and Paul of Russia.

—Michael J. Dady was the successful bidder for the contract to build the return cycle path in Brooklyn. His bid was $29,600. The new path will be superior in every way to the old one. It will be 18 feet wide, and very likely will be finished by the first week in June. It will be formally opened with a big parade on June 27.

—A. Keimer, Jr., of College Point, a Local Consul of the League of American Wheelmen, has invited other Local Consuls along the north shore of Long Island to meet with him to discuss the practicability of forming a League of Local Consuls to promote the interests of cycling.

—The New-Rochelle Wheelmen and the Huguenot Wheelmen of New-Rochelle had largely attended club runs yesterday. The members of the first-mentioned club went to Coney Island, while the Huguenots pedaled over the Hudson County Boulevard to Bayonne.

—Albert Mott of Baltimore, whose name is familiar to many members of the League of American Wheelmen, rides a wheel geared to 84. There are few hills up which Mr. Mott will walk, and he goes over them without much of an effort.

—Twenty special cycling policemen are to be added to the Coney Island Cycle Path force. All will be members of the Good Roads Association, and will be invested with the powers and responsibilities of regular policemen.

—The Queens County Wheelmen had a run to Port Chester yesterday The slow division started at 7 A. M., and the "fliers" left at 9. The trip was greatly enjoyed.

—A. D. Waite of Cohoes will succeed A. G. Batcheider as the New-York member of the Racing Board when the latter's resignation goes into effect.

—The rooms of the Good Roads Association, at 1,187 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, are now open to the members and visitors day and evening.

—Only flying start and competitive records made from a standing will be recognized this season by the Racing Board.

Sunday League Games.

St. Louis	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	.	—6
Louisville	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Base hits—St. Louis, 9; Louisville, 10. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Louisville, 5. Batteries—Parrot and McFarland; Smith and Boyle. Umpire Mr. Emslie.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati	5	0	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	—11
Chicago	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Cincinnati, 12; Chicago, 12. Errors—Chicago, 6. Batteries—Dwyer Vaughn; Thornton, Griffett, and Kittredge.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Philadelphia	6	1	.857
Pittsburg	5	2	.714
Washington	4	2	.571
Cleveland	4	3	.571
Chicago	5	4	.556
Cincinnati	5	4	.556
St. Louis	5	4	.556
Boston	4	4	.500
Baltimore	4	4	.500
Brooklyn	3	4	.429
New-York	1	6	.143
Louisville	1	8	.111

Newark 23, Jersey City 7.

NEWARK, N. J., April 26.—Hard hitting and good fielding by Newark and poor field work by Jersey City won the game for the home team this afternoon. Jersey City's pitchers sent seventeen men to bases on balls, and the local twirlers three. Attendance, 5,000. Score:

Newark	1	0	1	0	6	0	8	1	6	—23
Jersey City	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	— 7

Base hits—Newark, 19; Jersey City, 10. Errors—Newark, 4; Jersey City, 7. Batteries—Kornawaud, Otten, and A. Rothfuss; Sharrott, Keans, Foster, Mulligan, and Strowgen.

LOCAL TROTTERS WAKING UP.

Candidates for Interclub Trophies Must Be Named To-day.

According to the agreement between the Executive Committees in charge of Fleetwood Park and the Parkway track in Brooklyn, the first contests of the series arranged between the two local driving clubs take place next Saturday. The well-kept half-mile course on the Ocean Parkway, at Gravesend, is to be the scene of the opening struggle for the much-coveted silver cups, and at the same time the season for light-harness sport in this vicinity will be formally inaugurated.

The candidates for the three cups offered by the two clubs and the one presented by E. D. Bedford of Brooklyn must be named to-day. W. C. Allen, Secretary and Treasurer of the Parkway Driving Club, will receive the entries, and the joint committee appointed to take charge of the races will meet on Wednesday evening to make the final arrangements. The trotters have a monopoly of the prizes, which are for the 2:30, 2:24, 2:16, and free-for-all classes. As the last-named event is for a challenge cup, the winner must defend it throughout the season against any new competitors that may be secured by members of either club.

The 2:16 class is the one which decides the disposition of the Bedford Cup, and this, along with the 2:30 and 2:24 classes, must have the same horses that are originally nominated. Unless the Fleetwood contingent develop unexpected strength, Brooklyn is likely to carry off the lion's share of the spoils, Mr. Bedford himself seems to have a first mortgage on the challenge cup with his black gelding Gillette, who has already done much faster work than any of the cracks owned by members of the Driving Club of New-York. After doing a mile over the Parkville Farm course early last week in 2:29 to road cart, with Mr. Bedford behind him, Gillette stepped another one in 2:25 on Saturday at the Parkway track to sulky driven by Charles E. Bedford, a son of his owner. The last half of this mile was in 1:10, and the trial is the best to date in this vicinity.

On this occasion Mr. Bedford sat behind his bay mare Wanda and finished well up with the other trotter. Indeed, more than one person thought the big daughter of Piedmont could have beaten her stable companion, and when Wanda stepped off a quarter in 0:33¼, this opinion was confirmed. As Wanda's record is 2:21¾, she is eligible for the 2:16 class of the interclub series, and, being a clever weight puller, ought to make a strong bid for that event.

There was a large representation of both clubs at their respective tracks yesterday forenoon. The course at Fleetwood has improved rapidly, and the footing is quite firm and smooth. Though none of the fliers now at Morrisania have been asked to a mile at speed, there have been many lively exhibitions down the grade of the first half.

The honors in this respect rest with the brown mare Irene, that John M. Stewart brought here from Kansas City, along with three other horses. Irene has a record of 2:11¾ pacing, and has trotted in 2:16½ as well. The young Missouri turfman, who owns her had the mare at New-Orleans all Winter, where he kept a racing stable, and was able to give her plenty of exercise. A few days after landing at Fleetwood Irene paced a half mile in 1:04¼, stepping the second quarter in 0:31¼. She was taken to the track again yesterday, when her shoes were to have been looked after by Peter Neilson, the expert, who was Budd Doble's farrier for several seasons. Tre blacksmith did not put in an appearance, so Irene had to go in shoes that are much worn. In the face of this handicap, she tripped down the steep grade to the first quarter in 0:34, and squaring away from that point, was at the half in 1:06.

"Dick" Benson, a professional reinsman from Kansas City who came here with Mr. Stewart, drove the bay gelding up town from O. S. Bailey's stable, and, hitching him to a sulky, gave the trotter a half in 1:12. Ransom is seven years old, has a record of 2:31½, and is by Mazeppa, a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Ryland T., the famous bay trotter who reduced the record for geldings to 2:07¾ in 1894, and remained a champion till Axtell dethroned him, last season, is another of the fliers that young Stewart brought to this market. He is to be disposed of at Fasig & Co.'s sale in Madison Square Garden, which commences to-day and continues till Friday. With him will be offered the pacing mare Peerless, whose record of 2:13½ was made in her three-year-old form. Last season she forced Bright Request out in 2:09¾ in the second heat of the 2:14 pace at Cleveland.

Another Missouri breeder and dealer, H. B. Carroll, has had a big stable of harness racers at Fleetwood for the last six weeks. They were brought from the West early, so as to be thoroughly acclimated and fit for either racing or road service in this section. The lot, twenty-eight in number, will be taken to Madison Square Garden this morning and exhibited at the grand parade this evening. Many of them have fast records, Magnolia leading, with 2:09¼ to her credit. This mare is also a champion at her gait on half-mile tracks, having negotiated one of them in 2:11½. Since her arrival at Fleetwood, E. W. Johnson, who trains for Mr. Carroll, has been getting Magnolia up to speed, and last Wednesday she did a half in 1:05, the second quarter in 0:32. Knita, a black mare, by Sir Knight, with a mark of 2:23¾, covered the same distance in 1:07½, going to the quarter in 0:33, and making a break along the flat, which kept her down to a 2:18 clip for the next quarter.

St. Patrick, 2:14½, the only pacer got by Volunteer, and the last of that wamecock family, is another of this lot. He worked a quarter in 0:33 last Friday, and Royal Duke, 2:18½, also a pacer, did one in 0:33½; Country Girl, 2:16¼; Cornelius M., 2:20½, and several others that have scored below 2:30, could brush right up to their clip last week, and ought to show well in the Garden. The local brigade of flyers will be represented at this sale by Cephas, whose record of 2:21½ was one of the sensations of the Grand Circuit meeting at Fleetwood last August. John P. Gibbs, who has charge of the trotter, says he has plenty of brush, but has not been asked to extend himself. It is expected that Ryland T. will be picked up by some local fancier as a rival to Gillette in the open class of the inter-club races.

The Parkway track at Gravesend is in fine condition for the season, and a few more fine days will enable those who have charge of the grounds to make it faster than ever. Twenty new stalls have been decided upon, and work on these will commence to-day. John F. Cornell and other active members of the club are giving personal attention to the improvements, which will be completed in plenty of time for the circuit meeting in June.

Jockey McCafferty in No Danger.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Jockey McCafferty, who was injured by his horse falling and pinning him to the earth during the races at Bennings yesterday, is resting easily at Providence Hospital, and is reported in no danger.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOTING.

Close of the Armory Trophy and Practice Matches for the Season.

The armory shooting season of the Seventh Regiment closed on Saturday evening with two matches—the Six Prize and the Duplicate. Supper was served to the members at the close of the shooting. In the first mentioned match each competitor had seven shots standing and seven prone. Men who had won a prize in any match during the season could only compete for the first three. The prize winners were:

SIX PRIZE MATCH.

Name.	Standing.	Prone.	Agg'te.
1—W. N. Bavier, Co. C	33	35	68
2—B. F. Goodspeed, Co. F	33	35	68
3—Lie't G. M. Carnochan, staff	34	33	67
4—J. D. Ford, Co. F	32	34	66
5—W. P. Wainwright, Co. K	32	34	66
6—S. W. Ford, Co. H	32	33	65

The conditions for the Duplicate Match were as follows: "Teams of two men, not necessarily from the same company, only one of whom shall be a first-class marksman; seven shots standing and seven prone; two entries; that score to be considered best which has the largest number of equal comparisons, shot for shot; in case of a tie the largest score to win; three prizes, each divided into two equal parts." The winners were:

DUPLICATE MATCH.

Name.	Standing.	Prone.	Aggre'te.
1.—W. N. Banee, Co. C. W. H. Henry, Co. C	6	7	13
2.—Corp. A. Stevens, Co. F. B. F. Goodspeed, Co. F	7	5	12
3.—Corp. F. W. Perkins. W. H. Scofield	5	7	12

Private J. W. Halstead, Company C, wins the Picture Prize and the Halstead Trophy for the season. The latter has been won twice by Corp. A. S. Stevens and once by Capt. H. W. Gansen. It is to become the property of any one winning it three times. The Picture Prize, which was presented by Major A. W. Conover, goes to that member who during the season makes the best score of 14 shots in any armory competition. The winner of the Picture Prize also gets the Halstead Trophy, valued at $100.

During the evening the following qualified as sharpshooters: O. Wuerz, Company C; M. Uhl, Company C; W. S. Burrill, Company G, and H. S. Clark, veteran. The total number of sharpshooters for the season is 135, or three more than last year.

B. F. Goodspeed, Company F, and H. N. Tieman, Company E, qualified as experts, making the total number for the season, 40.

Corp. A. Stevens broke the best of previous records, making a total of 95. The pervious record—94—was held by Corp. E. P. Fowler, Company B.

FOR THE BROKAW CUP.

Dr. Lindley Wins the Trophy, Killing 15 Out of 20 Birds.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 26.—The traps of the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club were kept busy yesterday. W. Gould Brokaw had offered a cup for competition among club members, and a number of visitors were at the shooting box to see the event. As a preliminary a sweepstakes of five birds each was shot by Dwight M. Harris, Dr. C. L. Lindley, Dr. Paul T. Kimball, and W. Gould Brokaw; entrance, $5. Lindley and Kimball shot from 27 yards. The others from 30 yards. Lindley and Harris were tied at four birds each out of five. Harris missed the sixth, Lindley killing his and winning the match.

A second sweepstakes under the same conditions was won by Brokaw, who killed four out of five birds. The same gentlemen then shot at twenty live birds each for a cup. Kimball had an additional handicap of two misses to count as no birds, Lindley had one miss to count as no bird, Brokaw won, the score being as follows:

Harris—1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 —12.
Lindley—1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 —11.
Kimball—1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 —10.
Brokaw—1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 —13.

The cup offered by Mr. Brokaw was then shot for, the donor conceding to Kimball three misses to count as no birds, to Lindley two misses to count as no birds, and to Harris, one miss to count as no bird. They shot at twenty pigeons each, from the same distances as in the handicaps, Lindley winning. The score was:

Harris—1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0—14.
Lindley—1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0—15.
Kimball—0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 withdrew.
Brokaw—1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0—10.

After lunch Brokaw and Harris shot a match of 100 birds each for a one-hundred-dollar cup. The first twenty-five birds each made several misses, but after that nearly every bird fell dead within bounds. They were even at fifty, seventy-five, and ninety birds, when Brokaw made some hard misses, and Harris kept up his good shooting, and won the match. He killed 83, and Brokaw 80, out of 100. Harris had a handicap of two misses to count as no birds, and also shot from 27 yards, Brokaw shooting from 29 yards.

The last event was a sweepstakes of five birds each, between 20, Robbins Walker and A. Humbert, and won by the former.

Lakewood to Play Staten Island.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 26.—Arrangements are being made for a team match between the Lakewood Golf Club and the Richmond County Golf Club, to be played here May 8. The players will be Jasper Lynch, W. H. Sands, Paul T. Kimball, and Robert B. Kerr of Lakewood, and Messrs. Chadwick, Parker, Patterson, and Armstrong for the Richmond County Club.

Golf in Berlin.

BERLIN, April 26.—The golf handicap which was played here this week was won by Mr. Lascelles, son of Sir F. C. Lascelles, the British Ambassador, with a score of 94. The other scores were: Dr. Miller, 98; Mr. H. G. Squiers, Second Secretary of the American Embassy, 99; Prince Albrecht, 103; Capt. Evans, Military Attaché to the American Embassy, 109, and Mr. J. B. Jackson, Second Secretary of the American Embassy, 112.

News of the Cricketers.

—The New-York Cricket Club under its new management should be in a more prominent position this year than it has been for some time. E. A. Smith, the Captain recently elected, is working hard for the club, and A. E. Reynolds, the President, is also trying hard to strengthen the eleven. W. Burrows, the new Secretary, is arranging an extensive list of fixtures, among which many out-of-town matches will be a feature.

—C. P. Hurditch, who did good work for the Brooklyns some years ago both as a batsman and wicket keeper, has joined the New-Jersey Athletic Club. With A. S. Webster also in their ranks, the New-Jerseys will not have any difficulty in filling the position behind the sticks.

—The Staten Island Cricket Club will make a great effort to retain this year the championship of the metropolitan district which it gained last season. J. Menzies, a prominent member of the Grange Club, Scotland, is a recent acquisition who should do good work.

—J. H. Lambkin has been appointed professional to the Crescent Athletic Club.

Sporting News in Brief.

—The members of the Young Men's Institute gymnasium, at 222 Bowery, will hold their final contest for the season of 1895-6 Tuesday evening in their large concert hall. There will be exercises by the novice and advanced men on the horizontal bar, parallels, horse, high jump, rope climbing, and under bar walk. Gold and silver medals will be awarded for best work in the different lines.

—The Entertainment Committee of the Palisade Boat Club announces an entertainment for the evening of Tuesday, April 28, to be given in the bowling alley building. The Dudley Buck Quartet, of which President F. W. Ritter is a member, will sing, and there will be other attractions.

—T.—C. and D. win. Right Pedro counts out before left.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, April 26—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

NEW-ENGLAND, generally fair, southerly winds, warmer.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, with increasing cloudiness during the day, southeasterly winds. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, generally fair, but with increasing cloudiness, warmer, southeasterly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND and VIRGINIA, fair, probably followed by cloudy and threatening weather, warmer, southeasterly winds, NORTH CAROLINA, fair, warmer in the interior, southeasterly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, fair in northern, probably local showers in southern portions, southeasterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, local showers, followed by clearing weather, warmer in northern portion, easterly winds. GEORGIA, partly cloudy weather, probably local showers, warmer, easterly to southerly winds. ALABAMA, local showers in northern, fair in southern portion, warmer, southeasterly winds. MISSISSIPPI, fair, preceded by local showers in extreme northern portion, warmer in the extreme northern portion, southerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, southerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, generally fair, fresh to brisk westerly winds, probably cooler in New-Mexico. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, generally fair, slightly cooler, southwesterly winds. ARKANSAS, fair, preceded by local thunderstorms in eastern portion, warmer, southerly winds. TENNESSEE, local thunderstorms, followed by fair weather, warmer, southerly winds. KENTUCKY, local thunderstorms, followed by fair weather, variable winds. WEST VIRGINIA, partly cloudy weather, probably local thunderstorms during the day, easterly to southerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, increasing cloudiness, probably local rains by Monday night, fresh to brisk easterly winds, shifting to southerly. INDIANA, local showers in the morning, probably followed by fair, easterly to southerly winds. ILLINOIS, local showers are probable, but the weather will be fair during the greater portion of the day, warmer, southerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, light, local showers, followed by fair weather, warmer in eastern portion, light to fresh easterly to southerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, local showers, followed by fair weather, warmer, southerly winds. WISCONSIN, generally fair during the day, warmer, light to fresh southerly winds. MISSOURI, generally fair during the day, preceded in extreme southeast portion by local showers, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds. IOWA, generally fair during the day, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds. KANSAS and NEBRASKA, generally fair Monday, southerly to westerly winds. MINNESOTA, fair in southern, local rains in northern portion, cooler in northern portion, variable winds. COLORADO, fair, followed by cloudy weather; cooler Monday night, winds shifting to northwesterly. SOUTH DAKOTA, generally fair, winds shifting to northwesterly, cooler Monday night. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, followed by local rains Monday after night, cooler, northwesterly winds. WYOMING, local showers, cooler in eastern portion, westerly winds. MONTANA, partly cloudy weather, light, local rains, cooler in eastern portion, westerly winds.

The barometer has risen on the Atlantic coast in the extreme northwest and fallen slowly throughout the central valleys and lake region. It is highest off the New-England coast and lowest north of Dakota. The temperature has risen in the Northern States east of the Mississippi and generally throughout the Northwest, but it is cooler in the Gulf States and Tennessee and over the plateau regions. Local showers are reported to-night in the Mississippi Valley, upper lake regions, Alabama, and Northern Florida. The weather is generally clear on the Atlantic coast and to the west of the Mississippi. Local showers are likely to occur in the lake regions and Ohio Valley, and thence southward to the Gulf States and Georgia. The weather will probably remain fair in New-England and cloudiness will increase in the Middle Atlantic States, with warmer easterly to southerly winds. The weather will remain generally fair and warm to the west of the Mississippi.

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Commencing this morning. Bicycles for everybody, cash or installment, from a responsible house.

200 1895 models of the Spalding Bicycle. $15.00 down, monthly payments for the balance. The first payment secures bicycle.

200 Various makes. $60.00 each. Easy payments—$15.00 down and $5.00 per month.

100 Bicycles at $50.00 each. $10.00 down and $5.00 per month.

100 Bicycles at $40.00 each, all bargains. $10.00 down and $4.25 per month.

1896 model Spalding Bicycle, price, $100.00. Same to all. Its name its guarantee.

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IN SELECTING your new mount, ascertain by what means the various bicycles have become known, and remember that merit is more necessary than the color of enamels, racing records, and other minor details.

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TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE. 1,269 Broadway. 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

D. LINDENBORN, Auct'r. 20th St., Broadway to Fifth Ave. TWO P. M. TO-DAY, At Absolute Auction. A collection of MODERN and ANTIQUE OIL PAINTINGS, Together with Superb Oriental Rugs, Carpets, &c.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thomoson's BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. 30, 32, 34 East 57th St.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Daheim Preparatory Institute. Boys and Girls; German Kindergarten. 342 Lexington Ave.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

The Cambridge School, a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. The Director is Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, Cambridge, Mass.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE. 1,269 Broadway. 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE. 1,269 Broadway. 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKER.—By a German widow with growing son, to take charge of private house for the Summer; best city references. 111 West 39th St., ring three times.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a young woman; married; no children; is first-class laundress; would take care of house for Summer, and, if required, do laund y work; last employer can be seen. J. D., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a thorough servant, having strictly temperate husband, care of gentleman's house; is an excellent cook; neat; best city references. American Protestant, Box 320 Times, Up Town.

CARE OF HOUSE.—Mother and daughter wish the care of a house for Summer; reference. Mrs. Granger, 231 East 28th St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a man and wife, care of gentleman's house for Summer or longer; terms reasonable. 1,559 Broadway.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent chambermaid; is a neat hand sewer; is also an excellent waitress; would assist, if required; with highest city references; very neat and obliging; disengaged May 1; city or country. Address, by letter only, H. B., 243 East 39th St., care of Crahan.

CHAMBERMAID—NURSE.—By two young women; one as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; the other as child's nurse or maid to grown children; willing and obliging; highest references. Call, Monday and Tuesday, 878 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By North German girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing; disengaged about May 1; country preferred; references. Call, present employer's, 57 West 48th St., Monday and Tuesday, from 1 until 2:30.

CHAMBERMAID.—By

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Continued from Page 6.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; experienced dressmaker and hairdresser; no objection to travel; three and a half years' city reference. E. C., care Mrs. Butler, 117 East 33d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; cut and fit; best city reference. B. C., 237 East 35th St.

MAID—SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced Swiss Protestant; speaks French, German, English; understands duties of maid; good sailor; first-class reference. M. B., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young French girl in a private family as lady's maid or growing children; go abroad or country. Miss Richard, 80 Charles St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; thoroughly competent hairdresser and dressmaker; first-class packer and traveler; best city references. Dora, Box 328 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Highly recommended; leaving through people going to Europe; present employer can be seen. Thompson, 450 West 29th St.; no cards.

LADY'S MAID.—By German Protestant; good seamstress, stylish hairdresser, and packer; country preferred; good city reference. 316 East 83d St., second bell.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. K., 36 Washington Square West.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent person; thoroughly understands all maid's duties; experienced hairdresser, dressmaker traveler; highly recommended. Present employer's, 20 West 53d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By American Protestant as maid to elderly lady, or take charge of little boy; good reader; will do plain sewing; no cards. 751 Madison Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swede; good needlewoman; accustomed to travel; experienced packer and hairdresser; city references. L., 245 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Understands hairdressing and dressmaking, packing and traveling; Protestant; best references. M., 257 West 42d St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks German; good seamstress; best reference. Address, two days, M. B., 972 6th Av., first floor.

LADY'S MAID.—By a masseuse as maid and masseuse; good reference. Call, Monday, from 8 to 5 o'clock, at 100 5th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; good hairdresser and first-class city references. E. M., Box 313 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By German Protestant; thoroughly competent; neat sewer; best references. T. W., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a French Protestant woman as maid and seamstress for growing children; in American family; good city reference. Call, Monday, E. M., 341 West 30th St.

MAID.—By a young person as maid and seamstress; or would assist with chambermork; best city reference from last place. Monday and Tuesday, 159 West 36th St.

MAID.—A lady wishes to place a maid; thoroughly understands her duties; good dressmaker, packer, and hairdresser; willing to travel. Call, 10 to 11 o'clock, 37 East 36th St.

MAID.—German maid, speaking French and English, with lady or children; to go to Europe; highest personal references. H. G., 1,227 Broadway.

MAID.—By French Protestant girl to lady or growing children; would travel; good packer; city reference. L. M., care Robson, 317 West 54th St.

MAID.—Young American woman who has been a nurse wishes to change her work to that of maid or wait on lady; references. 224 East 57th St.

MAID, &c.—By French Parisienne girl in private family as maid and first-class dressmaker; cut and fit; city reference. Clara, 162 West 32d St.

MAID.—By French girl as maid; good seamstress and hairdresser; best city references. L., 260 West 25th St.

MAID.—French maid to go to Europe; good packer, hairdresser, and seamstress; best city reference. M. B., 109 West 32d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Speaking English and German; willing and obliging; good reference. C. J., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By competent person as ladies' or children's maid; good sewer; best city reference. 256 East 40th St.

MAID.—By young French Swiss girl as maid to growing children and do sewing; country preferred; best references. E. L., 217 West 33d St.

MAID.—By French maid, or as seamstress; good references. T. M., 115 East 21st St.

MAID.—By French maid or nurse; go abroad; good packer; best references. Maid, 406 7th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; is thoroughly competent, and has always lived with first-class families; wages, $22 to $23 per month. 44 East 66th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; in a private family. Call, Monday, at 109 East 69th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day or week as first-class laundress; good city reference. 214 East 66th St.; ring Cahill's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady breaking up housekeeping wishes a place for her laundress, whom she can recommend. Call, on Monday, at 40 West 38th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to do ladies', gentlemen's, or families' washing by the week, dozen, or month; first-class reference; terms moderate. Conkiyn, 247 West 68th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to go by the day; can do housecleaning; work in kitchen or pantry; first-class references. G. K., Box 35, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable, competent woman; nine years' personal city references; no objection to country for Summer. M., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German Protestant woman as first-class laundress in private family; country for Summer; best references. 456 4th Av.; ring right-hand bell twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in American family; good city reference. 239 East 26th St., Bell 13.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class colored laundress, with best city references, family washing, by the week or dozen. Mrs. E. Johnson, 128 West 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a good, reliable, competent person as laundress; good city reference from last place. Clifford, 844 7th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress; go out by day, week; best city reference. 338 East 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; wages from $22 to $25; best city reference. E. M., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; eight years' first-class reference; in private family. E. B. Box 300 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman to go out by the day as excellent laundress. 314 West 49th St., Driscoll's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in private family; city reference. 213 West 18th St., one flight.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress family washing by the day or week; open-air bleaching. 143 East 58th St., basement.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in private family; best city reference. Call, Monday, at present employer's, 14, East 48th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress in a private family; good references. M. E. M., 309 East 40th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; to take entire charge; willing to travel; Scotch Protestant; good reference. Call or address, two days, 1 to 4, C., 414 West 56th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a respectable girl as nurse to infant or grown children, or as maid; offers her services for passage to Europe; first-class reference. K. D., care of Mrs. Allen, 91 Liberty St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; understands the entire care of an infant; best references. 67 West 49th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Experienced infant's nurse; best references. M. T., Box 305 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; takes entire charge; understands all bottle feeding; willing and obliging; excellent city references; city or country. 224 East 57th St.

NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse; English; disengaged on 1st; can take entire charge, and bring up on bottle; references Al. Dalton, 422 Columbus Av.

NURSE.—By a refined German girl as nurse and seamstress to grown children; best references; Christian family preferred. 333 East 30th St., Renner's bell.

NURSE.—By refined, thoroughly experienced person to children from two years on; speaks good French, German, and English; best city references. L. M., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—Young French lady of good education, lately landed, speaking no English, as nurse, governess, or companion in good private family. Box 20, 325 Bleecker St.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to place an experienced person as nurse for one or two small children, and who would assist with light chamberwork, whom she can highly recommend. 48 East 72d St.

NURSE.—By first-class infant's or child's nurse; Protestant woman; experienced with both bottle and food with age of child; highest personal references. 445 2d Av.; ring bell once.

NURSE.—By American girl as infant's nurse; has four years' references; can be seen at present employer's; city or country. Call, two days, 349 West 43d St.

NURSE.—By competent, trustworthy infant's nurse; willing, obliging; best personal city references. Call, two days, 334 East 34th St.

NURSE.—By neat Scotch girl as nurse to one or two young children. Call at present employer's before 11 o'clock, 55 West 36th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced French nurse; age, 23; to take care of baby or grown children; first-class reference. A. B., 240 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By a trustworthy French nurse; capable of taking charge of young children; best references. 308 West 31st St.; ring three times.

NURSE.—By respectable young girl as nurse and to do light chamberwork; good reference. 119 West 40th St.; no cards.

NURSE.—By a refined German girl; take charge of children and do sewing; best references. Mrs. Craig, 342 West 48th St.

NURSE.—By a young French girl as nurse; city or country; best city reference. Jeanne Clarie, care of M. Lozzoro, 140 West 27th St.

NURSE.—By young girl (Swiss) as nurse. Meyhan, 325 West 26th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By well-educated French person; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; superior infant's nurse; take entire charge from birth, or as maid to growing children; devoted in her duties; neat sewer; good accent; first-class family personal references. Well Educated, Box 391 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—Lady desires to place very superior infant's or young child's nurse; a Frenchwoman, with fifteen years' references from some of the best families in New York; invaluable for a delicate child, or one whose mother can give it little attention. 139 East 34th St., from 1 to 4.

NURSE and GOVERNESS.—By French lady, just landed, with the best city references; graduate; reliable in every respect; for growing children, or as companion; speaks French only. R. Bazergue, 224 West 18th St.

NURSE.—By a competent infant's nurse; understands the care of child brought up on bottle; first-class references. M. M., 125 West 24th St., bell No. 3

NURSE.—By French Protestant nurse; well educated; in private family; will travel; city references. G. B., care of Mme. Parisod, 209 West 26th St.

NURSE GIRL.—By an experienced North German nurse; to take charge of children; good sewer; best city reference. 236 East 80th St.

NURSERY MAID.—Lady wishes to place young girl as nursery maid or to assist with children. Apply, Monday, before 12, at 149 East 37th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By Swiss French, from Neufchatel, an excellent seamstress, with dressmaking after McDowell system; permanent situation in a private American family; city or country; city references. F. D., 28 East 68th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as seamstress, having S. T. Taylor's system; would assist with chamberwork or maid to grown children; would go to the country; with reference. Winslow, 256 East 80th St.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID—To grown child or elderly lady; would also assist with light chamberwork. Address or call on Monday, Advertiser, care of Miss Reilly, 509 East 51st St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman as excellent seamstress and wait on lady; city references. 311 7th Av., Room 13.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the day, to work with dressmaker, in private family; city reference. C., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By seamstress day or week; good family sewer; $1 day; answer by letter. Lane, 1,453 2d Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a North German girl as seamstress and to assist in up-stairs work. 472 3d Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls; first-class waitress and first-class chambermaid; together, in private family; city or country. Call or address, Monday, N. L., 117 East 53d St., Healy's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in private family; can fill a butler's place; best city reference, country for the Summer; wages, $25. M. C., 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; can take butler's place; in small private family; country for Summer preferred; best city reference. S., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; thoroughly understands her duties as waitress; wages, $20 to $25; best city references. J., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as competent waitress, or waitress and chambermaid, in small family; best city reference. 345 West 59th St., Wishe's bell.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress, or waitress to assist with chamberwork; private family; best city reference. 174 2d Av., ring janitor's bell, basement.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress and assist with chamberwork, or chamberwork alone. Call, 12 to 2, at present employer's, 138 West 58th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress, in a private family; good city reference; last lady can be seen. 224 Lexington Av., ring Cooney's bell.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; carves; understands salads, serving wines; city or country; best city reference. M., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; leaving present employer's on account of family going abroad. 272 Madison Av.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly competent and reliable waitress; excellent city references. J., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By competent girl as waitress and chambermaid; in private family; city or country. 482 3d Av.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in a small private family. Call, at 22 East 30th St., present employer s.

WAITRESS.—By a young Scotch girl as first-class waitress; good reference; town or country. 429 West 56th St.; ring Westphal's bell.

WAITRESS.—By excellent waitress or parlor-maid. Can be seen at present employer's, Monday and Tuesday, 35 West 49th St.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By neat young English person; good seamstress; references; small family. Competent, 422 Columbus Av.

WAITRESS.—First-class. 11 East 60th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By respectable woman; family wash; good laundress; good reference. Mrs. Clarke, 341 East 36th St.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG SOUTHERN GENTLEWOMAN, highly educated, as secretary-nurse, reader, and traveling companion; fluent French; slight knowledge of German; certificated masseuse; London school; personal references. Address, by letter, Mrs. Brookes, 133 West 42d St.

AS MAID or NURSE-ATTENDANT.—By German; perfect needlewoman; experienced traveler; fluent English; some French; city reference. W. K., 133 West 62d St.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER, or OFFICE WORKER; experienced; reliable. Books or Cash, 152 6th Av.

CHIROPODIST, MANICURE, SHAMPOOING at ladies' residences; terms reasonable. Miss Meyer, 332 East 50th St.

CLEANING OF OFFICES OR APARTMENTS.—By respectable American woman; best of reference. Mrs. Griffith, 111 West 16th St.

KINDERGARTNERIN.—By North German kindergartnerin in Christian American family; good; highest testimonials. 434 West 58th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced and reliable; best city reference. Diligent, 152 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a German; highest English and American references; present employers going to Europe; can be seen. T. R., 2 East 46th St.

BUTLER.—By a German; sober and obliging; good valet and cook; disengaged after May 5; moderate wages; best reference. 36 West 57th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—Single-handed; travel; thoroughly competent; steady; temperate; can come recommended from his present employer; speaks four languages. William, 990 6th Av.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN OF THREE.—English; age, 26; height 5 feet 9½; good references; thoroughly understands his duties. H. H. M., 320 East 42d St.

BUTLER.—Disengaged; as butler; best city reference given. G. T. F., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes to recommend her butler; speaks three languages fluently; would also like to travel as valet, &c. 16 West 46th St.

BUTLER.—Best city references; present employer can be seen. H. G., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler, strictly sober; four years in last place; best references. Call at 33 East 50th St.; present employer's.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a man and wife; English; in country; good valet; wife excellent cook; first-class reference. G., 257 West 42d St.

BUTLER.—By Englishman in a good private family; age, 28; good references. G. P., care of Mairs, 68 West 43d St.

BUTLER or FOOTMAN.—By a young man; neat appearance; in private family; good references. 250 West 40th St.

BUTLER—LAUNDRESS.—By a competent French couple; city or country; first-class city references. 411 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By a competent young man; age, 29; three years' first-class personal reference. D. D., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced; for the Summer months; has first-class personal reference. F. H., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a young Swiss; first-class references. L. L., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER AND VALET.—Frenchman; speaks little English; first-class references. Celestin, Box 304 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER AND VALET.—By experienced and good-tempered man; excellent references. M., Box 303 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET or SECOND MAN.—By Frenchman; good city references. Call, Saturday and Monday morning, at 9 West 10th St.

BUTLER.—A lady desires a situation for her butler, who is thoroughly reliable and capable; Present employer can be seen, at 8 East 69th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—First-class reference; willing and obliging; city or country. A. D., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young Frenchman; understands his business; has good city references; sober, obliging. D., 146 West 68th St., care of Smiles.

BUTLER.—English; understands all duties; single; personal references. Beta, care of Kelly, 209 West 35th St.

BUTLER.—By a young man as butler or steward on a yacht; knows all about service and marketing; strictly sober. Bernard, 167 West 31st St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly experienced butler; three years in present place; employer can be seen; city or country. Allen, 317 West 17th St.

BUTLER.—By a Swiss; experience for twelve years; best city references. H., Box 884 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—Would take place for a month. T. Price, 209 East 58th St.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; good character; height, 6 feet; age, 33. C. L., 5 East 26th St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly first-class; best city references. A. B., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a butler; disengaged; best city reference. Q. T. F., Box 241 Times, Up Town.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent man, age 38, in private family, where second man is kept; well experienced in his duties; good valet; will be personally recommended by present employer; will be disengaged when suited. C. O. L., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Lady wishes to recommend French butler speaking fluent English; thoroughly experienced; understands cooking, and can do it if required; good valet; strictly sober and honest; age, 36. B. Vatel, 126 West 50th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—In private or bachelors' apartments or club; excellent personal references; thoroughly experienced; family leaving for Europe; English Protestant. James, Box 394 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French Swiss; single handed; competent in his duties; willing and obliging; many years in the same place; best city references. Rey, care Mrs. de Coppet, Dakota, 1 West 72d St.

BUTLER.—By experienced young man; excellent recommendations; highly recommended by present employer; leaving on account of family going abroad; lady can be seen. William, Box 388 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By thoroughly competent Frenchman; sober, willing, and obliging; leaving on account of family going to Europe; can be seen at present employer's. Joseph, 13 East 66th St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—Age 24; speaks French, German, and English; good valet; has good reference; honest and willing. Wendling, 223 East 28th St., call for two days.

BUTLER—SECOND MAN.—A lady going to Europe would like to place her French butler and second man who will be at liberty on May 1. 189 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

BUTLER or VALET.—Age 24; speaks French and pretty good English; honest, willing, obliging; city or country; best reference. G. P., 13 East 66th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler; four years in last place; will be disengaged on 1st of May; best references. Present employer's, 33 East 50th St.

BUTLER, VALET, or SECOND MAN.—In private family; speaks four languages; first-class references; single. Joseph, Box 327 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a young, experienced man; sober, honest; speaks three languages; knows his duties; in family; city references; six feet in height. L. M., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class; in private family or hotel; honest, sober, obliging, reliable, and very neat; moderate wages; best references; city or country. A. Farry, Box 322 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By Frenchman; sober; honest; speaks little English; in private family; city or country; best references. Louis, care of Ardin, 435 West 27th St.

BUTLER.—By French Swiss; thoroughly competent; honest, obliging; three years in same place; city or country; first-class city references. A. C., 230 East 40th St.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler; Frenchman; knows his business in all branches; best reference. Call, all week, at present employer's, 4 East 46th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a thoroughly experienced Swiss couple; highly recommended for capacity; good character; two years' reference from last employer. A., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young German of experience as butler or valet in private family; good waiter; good reference; will be disengaged May 3. Box 280 Post Office, Stapleton, S. I.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced; one or two footmen; age, 42; tall; good appearance; excellent valet; disengaged May 1; year's personal reference. Dosew, 743 6th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—By thoroughly competent Frenchman; tall; good valet; willing and obliging; no objection to country. Henry, 125 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler; understands his work thoroughly; first-class city reference; sober; industrious. 116 West 22d St. G.

BUTLER and GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT.—By competent young man; will make himself generally useful in private family; best city references. Williams, Box 393 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; disengaged May 1; family going to Europe; personal references from present employer. W., 2,000 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman as butler in private family; best city references. H. J. N., Box 305 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young man in private family; present employer can be seen. J., 40 West 38th St.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a man and wife the care of a private house; can cook a breakfast for gentleman going to business, and any other requirements; can be seen at present employer's; best city references. Call, for two days, at 224 West 41st St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a respectable family to take charge of private house for Summer, or flat or building; thirty-five years in last place; good city references. Wm. T. Mitchell, 117 West 30th St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a thoroughly reliable man and wife; Swedish; no children; would like gentleman's house to take care of for the Summer or longer; highest city references. Trustworthy, Box 326 Times, Up Town.

CARE OF HOUSE.—Couple, no children, would take care of residence during Summer or longer; highest personal references from the best families. F. D., 247 East 82d St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a married couple, with one child, the care of a private house for the Summer months; best references. Mrs. Harty, 101 West 97th St.

CHARGE OF HOUSE.—A man and wife would like to have charge of a house during owner's absence; good references from well-known families. W., Times Office.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By young married couple, no children, the care of private house for the Summer; reference. H. C., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a young Swedish couple; no children; for the Summer; reference. Olsson, 453 8th Av.

CARE OF HOUSE.—Man and wife to take care of gentleman's dwelling during Summer months; reference. H. P. L., 119 East 88th St.

CARETAKERS.—Man and wife, Germans, wish to take care of gentleman's residence for Summer or longer; will give good reference from present employers. Otto Bloom, 52 Wall St., Room 46.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By French cook as chef for hotel, restaurant, or private family; steady place; twenty years' experience. P. Rossini, 143 West 30th St.

CHEF.—French; speaks English fluently; competent; strictly economical; good manager; moderate terms. Vatel, 126 West 50th St.

CHEF.—In private family; first-class city reference; four years with last employer. B. H., Box 206 Times, Up Town.

Conchmen.

COACHMAN.—Married; age, 32; German-American; first-class with horses and carriage; careful driver; city or country. Coachman, 195 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Englishman; medium size; experienced driver; city or country; first-class personal reference; strictly temperate; willing and obliging. Jones, 216 West 67th St.

COACHMAN.—By a sober, industrious Englishman as coachman, or the care of fine road or saddle horses; best city references. Clifton, Box 377 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Understands the care of fine horses and carriages and harness; seven years' city reference from one employer, who can be seen. C. B., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—English; sober; careful driver; first-class references; city or country; last employer can be seen. Wm. Bryan, 517 Waverley Av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—By single Englishman; understands his business thoroughly, and can be very highly recommended; city or country. G. H. S., 6 West 44th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman going abroad wishes situation for his coachman, who is thoroughly competent, reliable; first-rate; single; personal references. A. D., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By young colored man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best city references; nine to ten years last and present employer. W. S., 962 6th Av.

COACHMAN—COOK.—By man and wife; Protestants; man as coachman and generally useful; woman as first-class cook; both competent; best reference. William, 438 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class; age, 36; stylish city driver; thoroughly understands his business; competent, reliable, every respect; twelve years' best city references. Barry's, 28 East 29th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands his business; best city reference; twelve years with last employer; can refer to him personally. T. C., care of Mr. James Donegan, 1,077 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—French; age, 30; single; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, and harness; willing and obliging. Ed Kribell, 134 West 27th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; English; thoroughly experienced city driver; city or country; where experienced man is wanted; best city reference. Thomas, 24 East 12th St., harness store.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; one child; understands his business thoroughly; willing and obliging; country; good reference. 340 East 60th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man as coachman or groom; country preferred; willing, obliging; three years' reference from last employer; Protestant. 142 East 84th St. Caldwell.

COACHMAN.—First-class; married; age, 40; no incumbrances; city or country; has first-class personal and written references. Meade, 173 East 77th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; city or country; understands care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; willing to be generally useful; five years' best reference. 330 East 53d St., top bell, east.

COACHMAN.—Married; no children; thoroughly understands his business; just disengaged; has good personal and written references. B. H., 103 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses, carriages; eleven years' personal city references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer certify. Curley, 911 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—English; single; just on from Philadelphia; strictly first-class; abstainer; best recommendations. F. H., 911 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By single young man; thoroughly understands his business; good references; Protestant. J. T., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman going to Europe recommends competent coachman. For particulars inquire present employer's, 20 West 26th St.

COACHMAN.—By young man; age, 24; best references from last employer; country preferred. F. B., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—By young man, who thoroughly understands his business; best references. W. H., 520 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—Middle-aged; long experience; willing and obliging; first-class city references; country preferred. J. K., 50 West 10th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a German; married; understands the business in all its branches perfectly; willing to take charge of gentleman's place; experienced New-York and Brooklyn driver; absolutely sober, honest, and trustworthy; first-class reference; city or country. Baum, 248 West 62d St.

COACHMAN.—Head or superintendent gentleman's stock farm or private stable; twenty years' thorough experience training, handling colts, aged trotters; expectations moderate; highest recommendations, prominent gentleman. Expert Horseman, 1,620 Broadway, telephone 1,619, 38th.

COACHMAN.—Useful man; single; Swede; 30; weight, 145; height, 5 feet 6 inches; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, harness, furnaces, lawns; skillful driver; excellent references; sober, honest, industrious; city or country; moderate wages. Obliging, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Competent to take charge of first-class establishment; Protestant; married; 36; strictly temperate; highest personal and written references; experienced driver, New-York and Brooklyn. R. Jones, care of E. Jackson, 1,223 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; skillful rider, driver; highest references; temperate, obliging, industrious, trustworthy; country preferred; moderate expectations; smart appearance. Single, 1,620 Broadway; telephone, 1,619, 38th.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly experienced; expert driver; tandem, four; horn blower; unquestionable recommendations for sobriety, civility, reliability, faithfulness; stylish appearance; moderate expectations. Unexceptionable, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly experienced; unsurpassed recommendations, prominent city families, for punctuality, civility, sobriety, capability; skillful, stylish driver; moderate expectations; city or country. Faithful, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Single; smart appearance; thoroughly understands horses, carriages, harness; splendid credentials as to civility, faithfulness, sobriety, reliability; expert rider, driver; moderate expectations. William, 38 West 66th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly experienced; several years' unquestionable references; prominent metropolitan families; skillful, stylish driver; temperate, courteous; moderate expectations. William, 149 West 54th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Married; no incumbrance; thoroughly qualified in all duties pertaining to gentleman's stable; thirteen years with one family; city or country; reference as to honesty, sobriety, capability; last employer referred to. J., 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Single; thoroughly competent; splendid personal references for sobriety, civility, capability, faithfulness; country preferred; smart appearance; moderate wages. Hoy, 921 8th Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; age, 34; just disengaged; long experience with fine horses; thorough groom and driver; sober, reliable, willing; country preferred; last employers seen, 1,276 Broadway, basement.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; single; thoroughly understands his business; horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver; generally useful; best city references. Competent, 753 6th Av.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Single; smart appearance; understands duties thoroughly; prominent families; highly recommended; sober, honest, cleanly, courteous, trustworthy; expectations moderate; country preferred. Industrious, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; stylish, careful driver; several years' unsurpassed references; prominent family; temperate, industrious, moderate expectations; city or country. John, 1,620 Broadway, telephone, 1619-38th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; 33; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, harness, lawns; skillful driver; temperate, obliging; highly recommended; country preferred; moderate expectations. Matthew, 306 East 33d St.

COACHMAN.—Or trainer of saddle and coach horses; show winners to credit; English military graduate in horsemanship; locate anywhere; married; age, 35; personal references. W. J. C., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Stylish; single; thoroughly understands care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; strictly temperate; willing, obliging; careful city driver; thoroughly honest and reliable; first-class reference. John, 29 East 35th St.

COACHMAN.—I wish to secure a permanent place for my coachman, whom I can highly recommend to any gentleman desiring his service; married man. J. McDonough, 78 to 86 Trinity Place.

COACHMAN.—Excellent experience with coach, saddle, and road horses; fourteen years' city and Brooklyn references; strictly sober and reliable; German; single; lately disengaged; highly recommended. 132 West 52d St., feed store.

COACHMAN, GROOM, FOOTMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; excellent rider, driver; superior personal city references; temperate, industrious, obliging, civil, faithful; expectations moderate; city or country. Bryan, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable young man; thoroughly understands his business; first-class references; sober and honest; last employer can be seen; country preferred. M. J., 32 East 32d St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By young married man; understands his business thoroughly in all branches; first-class, stylish driver; strictly sober; eight years' first-class city reference. Frank, 158 East 53d St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; disengaged May 2; first-class references; present employer can be seen; age, 35; weight, 180 pounds; married; one child, thirteen years old. Coachman, 146 West 55th St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes situation for coachman; reliable; married man; disengaged on account of death in family; present employer, H. W. Darling, N. Y., can be seen at 62 William St. Coachman, 15 West 30th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class city driver; best New-York and Newport references; out of employment on account of turning out horses. P. Johnson, Box 346 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Married; 30; understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; best reference from last and former employers. J. R., 212 West 67th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; 29; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, and harness; can give best of reference from last employer. A. D., Box 294 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—As private coachman; married; two children; 16 years' best city and country reference; country preferred. Address present employer, G. Rogers, Brighton St., Englewood, N. J.

COACHMAN.—By young man; single; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and harness; good driver and rider; best reference. 56 Washington Mews.

COACHMAN.—Single; 30; thoroughly understands his business; best city reference; present and last employer can be seen. Thomas, 131 East 49th St.

COACHMAN.—By German Protestant; good city reference. Adolph, 999 6th Av., store.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—As head gardener on a private gentleman's place; to take entire charge; French; age, 42; married; one girl; practical, thorough experience in Europe and America as a professional gardener; best references. D. Monlin, 224 West 33d St.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By German, 27, married, without children, as gardener and florist on gentleman's place; thoroughly experienced in greenhouse work, vegetables, flowers, lawns, fruit garden, &c.; good references. Charles Reinert, Washington St., Hoboken.

GARDENER (vegetable) and USEFUL MAN.—On country place; understands farming; moderate wages; American; 36; trustworthy. Single, 152 6th Av.

GARDENER.—First-class; German; small family; long experience in every branch of profession; best references; gentleman's place. Gardener, 2 West St., South Norwalk, Conn.

GARDENER.—By a single man; Protestant; understands the care of fruit, flowers, vegetables, and lawn; best city references. A. B., care Mr. Bridgeman, 109 West 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER ON VEGETABLES or ASSISTANT.—By middle-aged man; seven years' references; moderate wages. M. C., 1,242 Broadway.

HEAD GARDENER.—By a first-class man in all branches and steady worker in development of all garden and hothouse plants, fruits, flowers, vegetables, trees, and all farming stock; had charge and management of fine places, the last being the Masury place at Moriches, L. I.; married; son, 15. W. Hatton, Patchogue, L. I.

Grooms.

GROOM, &c.—COOK, &c.—By very capable Frenchman and wife; man as groom, gardener, or good driver, &c.; wife as cook, laundress, useful; both very willing and obliging; both well recommended. A. M., Box 15, 1,242 Broadway.

GROOM.—By a young man as groom; understands care of horses and carriages; can drive; willing and obliging; will be highly recommended by last employer. James, 107 East 68d St.

GROOM and USEFUL MAN.—Lately arrived; understands care of horses, harness, and all kinds of work on gentleman's place; willing and obliging. C. G., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

GROOM.—By a young man; good city reference; thoroughly understands his business. C. Gerlach, 6 East 27th St., stable.

GROOM.—By young man; good city references; thoroughly understands his business. C. Gerlach, 6 East 27th St., stable.

GROOM.—By a young man as groom or second man with private family; understands horses, harness; best reference. T. C., 215 West 41st St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man as second man in private family; left place on account of giving up household. H. F., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By a young Englishman; age, 24; thoroughly experienced; excellent references. H. B., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent and obliging; excellent city references. M., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By young man, age 23, as second man or single-handed butler; best of reference. Baldwin, Box 302, Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By young man, age 23, as second man or single handed. C. B., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—English; 21; four years' first-class recommendations; family going to Newport preferred. Frank, Box 389 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Care lawns, one horse, milk; plain gardener; wife good plain cook and laundress; temperate; good reference. J. K., Box 887 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By Swede on gentleman's country place; understands care horses and garden; best references. Johnson, 153 East 29th St., third floor.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—By a Swiss as useful man, gardener, and houseworker in a private family; city reference. D. S., 227 East 42d St.

USEFUL MAN.—On gentleman's place; understands all kinds of work; willing and obliging; lately arrived. P. R., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young Swede in private family as second or useful man; knows how to take care of gentleman's wardrobe, clean silver, and polish brasses; also help wait on table. E. D., Box 150 Times.

USEFUL MAN.—In private family; thoroughly understands inside work; care horses, cows, light gardening; country preferred; highest reference. M. W., 173 West 78th St., care of janitor.

USEFUL MAN.—By useful young man to work in the country; willing and obliging; best of references. Permanent, 127 East 113th St.

Valets.

VALET and COURIER.—A first-class travelling servant, disengaged May 1, offers his services to gentleman or family going to Europe; age, 32; knows five languages, Europe, and the East very well; twelve years' experience and highest recommendations from nobility and gentry; nine months' good references from present employer. Francis, 7 East 57th St. After May 1, (permanent address,) 25 Edgware Road, London, England.

VALET.—By

POLICE WATCH "HOTELS"

SOME COMPLAINTS TO THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY MAY RESULT.

Few Evasions of the Law Sufficiently Open to Justify Arrest Were Found—Magistrate Deuel, However, Holds that a "Meal" Must Be Eaten, Not Returned to the "Hotel" Keeper—Barroom Found in a Blacksmith's Shop.

Few saloon keepers were arrested in this city yesterday for violation of the Raines liquor tax law, but it is probable that the attention of the District Attorney will be called to-day to a number of so-called "hotels" which have sprung up within the past two weeks, and the proprietors asked to explain the grounds on which they claim to conduct bona-fide hostelries.

The police throughout the city were active yesterday in investigating "hotels" for the purpose of learning if they were provided with facilities for preparing and supplying meals to guests. The result was that many were placed on the doubtful list.

The "hotels" were very busy yesterday. As on previous Sundays, a sandwich was considered a meal sufficient to justify the consumption of a keg of beer, if a customer wished it, but so far as known, few "guests" engaged rooms in the "hotels." For reasons which the proprietors can probably explain, the sumptuous furniture which has been placed in the new "hotels" does not seem to tempt the guests to remain long, although some "hotel" keepers have spent as much as $10 in furnishing their ten rooms. At the same time they do not seem to be discouraged at the lack of guests with baggage.

Acting Captain William Hogan of the Eleventh Precinct told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday that he had made a tour of his precinct, paying special attention to the "hotels," and, while he discovered no flagrant evasions of the Raines law, he had reason to suspect the good faith of the keepers of several of these places, and would make complaints against them.

"There were no arrests in this precinct for intoxication," he said. "I went with five men through the precinct at 4 o'clock this morning, and we drove out of the precinct every suspicious-looking person we found within its boundaries. The result has been a quiet Sunday. We have not even found a 'speak-easy' to-day."

Acting Captain Richard Walsh of the Twelfth Precinct sent men to examine every "hotel" in that precinct yesterday, and they reported that, so far as they could judge, all were doing business in a legitimate manner. Two arrests for violation of the Raines law were made in that precinct. Charles Frick of 61 Jackson Street was caught by Policeman Joseph P. Frey selling beer in his rooms over his saloon, and Pincus Schoenberger of 61 Cannon Street was also arrested by Frey for running a bar in the rear of his saloon. Neither prisoner had a hotel license.

Nicholas Shilling, a saloon keeper of 23 Gouverneur Street, thought he might safely operate a "speak-easy" yesterday, so he converted a blacksmith's shop at 225 South Street into a temporary barroom. He was detected while selling beer to a crowd of men in the place, and was locked up in the Madison Street Police Station.

Capt. Copeland of the Thirteenth Precinct said his men were having an easy day.

"We have made no excise arrests," he said, "and have had no complaints. That is a good indication that the law is being generally obeyed in this precinct, because the people in this part of the city are extremely jealous of each other, and they watch their neighbors closely. If a saloon keeper were to keep open here to-day a dozen of his neighbors would rush here to tell us. We have no new 'hotels' in this precinct. There are a great many soda-water stands doing business, and technically I suppose that is a violation of law, but in this crowded district people must have something refreshing to drink, and I don't think we are expected to enforce the law rigidly against such stands."

The police of the Fourteenth Precinct said they had discovered no violations of the Raines law, and had made no arrests.

Capt. Elbert O. Smith of the Eighteenth Precinct, with Policeman Charles Rink, visited every place run under a saloon or hotel license within his jurisdiction yesterday, and reported that he was unable to find a single violation of the law. No complaints were received from citizens, and, as there are ten churches in that precinct, whose members keep a lookout for the community's welfare, Capt. Smith believed the Raines law was complied with. No arrests were made in that precinct yesterday for intoxication, though formerly charges of drunkenness were very common in that section.

"There hasn't been an arrest in the Tenderloin To-day," said Sergt. Tims of the Nineteenth Precinct. "The peaceable and law-abiding spirit that has manifested itself lately is shocking to a man who likes a lively Sunday. The good old times when we had our hands full with "drunks" and fighters and shooting and stabbing cases seem to have departed forever."

Capt. Pickett detailed men to watch the "hotels" in the Tenderloin, and they told him they could not complain against any such places, as they seemed to be run legitimately.

John McDonald, a waiter in a "hotel" at 1,879 Second Avenue, was arrested yesterday for accepting "meals" which customers returned after drinking beer, and City Magistrate Deuel, in the Harlem Police Court, held him in $300 bail for evading the Raines law. City Magistrate Deuel ruled that a meal with which liquor is served must be eaten.

The total number of arrests made yesterday for violation of the Excise law was twenty-one. This is a decrease of fifteen from the arrests of the preceding Sunday.

YOUNG MR. PLATT'S COMPANY BUSY.

Working on Sunday to Furnish Saloon Keepers' Bonds.

The clerks employed by the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, with which the sons of T. C. Platt and Senator Raines are connected, were busy yesterday in the companies offices, in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's Building, at Madison Avenue and Twenty-third Street. A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES climbed to the eighth floor about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and found Mr. Platt's clerks working in shirt sleeves. Spread out on tables before them were stacks of applications and bonds issued to saloon keepers.

"This has been a busy day," said one of the clerks to the reporter, "and we won't get away from here till late. We worked here until midnight every night last week, and we will keep up the pace for some time to come. We are deluged with applications for bonds, and are going security for saloon keepers not only in this city, but in Brooklyn, Long Island City, Long Island, and all over the State."

The reporter noticed several bundles of applications in wrappers bearing the names of prominent brewers.

"Are brewers getting bonds for saloon keepers?" asked the reporter.

"Yes," "No," said two clerks together.

Then there was an awkward pause.

"That is to say," said the first clerk, "some brewers are acting as agents for saloon keepers as a matter of convenience; but of course no brewer is paying us for bonding saloon keepers. Our fees come from the saloon keepers, not the brewers.

The Fidelity and Deposit Company's offices are on the floor below those of Deputy Excise Commissioner Hilliard. From one office to the other is but a few steps, and saloon keepers find the juxtaposition convenient.

"Our place yesterday," said one of Mr. Platt's clerks, "was so crowded with applicants for bonds that we hadn't room to do our work. We're doing a great business here."

There is a feeling among saloon keepers that persons who are bonded by the Platt-Raines company will stand a better chance of being unmolested in business than those whose bonds are not furnished by that company, and consequently there is a rush to that office. Saloon keepers reason that Republican Excise Inspectors, who owe their positions to ex-Senator Platt and the author of the Raines law, will not be liable to report violators of the Raines law who are bonded by Messrs. Platt and Raines when convictions will result in financial loss to the latter. They feel that a bond signed by the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland will be a double protection to them, and they are all anxious to get under its wings.

BROOKLYN POLICE WELL SATISFIED

Few Arrests Either for Intoxication or Excise Violation.

The new excise law was enforced in Brooklyn yesterday about as it was last Sunday.

Some 50,000 people went to Coney Island yesterday, and the police, finding that the law was carried out as they wished, made no arrests during the day.

The Rev. Frederick Bruce Russell was one of the 50,000, and last night he said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he had found a number of places violating the law under the guise of the "hotel" license.

"In one place I visited," he said, "I found several men seated around a table drinking beer, and they only had one sandwich between them. We will make complaint against these proprietors, and see if the District Attorney cannot do something in the way of prosecuting them. In one place men were drinking wine, but they did not have anything to eat."

In the city the police were perfectly satisfied with the way the law had been enforced. Superintendent McKelvey said that from midnight until 7 o'clock last night there had only been fifty-six complaints and thirten arrests for violations of the excise law.

In many places the police watched the saloons operating under a hotel license, and it is probable that next Sunday there will be some change in the police definition of a meal.

"There will be no 'hotel' licenses next Sunday," said Superintendent McKelvey last night. "After May 1 all licenses will be the same, and the 'hotels' that have a right to sell will be known to the police."

From Saturday midnight to 6 o'clock yesterday morning there were not as many arrests for intoxication as during the same period the previous Sunday. There were in all thirty-four arrests for intoxication in the time mentioned.

These persons were arrested for violating the excise law:

Frangett Wynkelm of 305 Kent Avenue, Peter Fitzpatrick of 166 Flushing Avenue, Lizzie Bailey, a waitress in the restaurant at 179 Fort Greene Place; Morris Levy of 141 Sands Street, Frank Belling of 181 Twenty-first Street, Patrick Healey of 264 Sixteenth Street, Edward Davern of 623 Third Avenue, John Carlin of 169 Bedford Avenue, Peter Urlin of 677 Second Avenue, William Coleman of 378 Myrtle Avenue, and Michael J. Irvin of 618 Grand Avenue.

The Brooklyn Prohibition League held its last meeting of the season at 515 Fulton Street yesterday, with F. G. Smith in the chair. The agents reported that in the vicinity of the circus grounds several of the alleged "hotels" were open and doing business in violation of the law. They also reported the following places: Atlantic and Buffalo Avenues, 1,932 Fulton Street, and 15 McDougal Street.

Dr. Belle Rankin spoke on the subject, "What Sunday Closing Means to Women," and addresses were made by A. H. Walker, James Morton and Edward Holloway.

LAW ENFORCED IN HUDSON COUNTY.

Few Saloons Open Either in Jersey City or Hoboken.

Neither Jersey City nor Hoboken offered many attractions yesterday to a thirsty New-Yorker. In fact, it was easier to stay in this city and evade the law in a "hotel" than it was to get into a Hudson County saloon.

Not that it was impossible to buy a drink in either Jersey City or Hoboken, but it was so much more difficult than usual that the one topic of street-corner conversation over there yesterday was the "dry Sunday."

It was especially noticeable in Hoboken. Saloons that had not been closed since their opening day were shut up and the shades drawn up so that the vacated bar might be seen from the street.

Personal acquaintance with a saloon keeper was the thing most needed. In some saloons the clinking of glasses and the talk of men could be heard, but when the door—front or side—was tried the voices would be hushed, and the proprietor, if he came at all, would only shake his head and say, "It's Sunday."

If the applicant looked like a safe customer, the proprietor would relax his religious scruples and admit him.

The change in Hoboken's position on Sunday seeling was most noticeable around the Jersey end of the ferries. Saloons where on previous Sundays crowds of New-Yorkers rushed to buy beer at first landing were yesterday closed. In other parts of the city liquor sellers were not as careful, but not one of them kept the front door wide open in the former Hoboken style.

The police made one excise arrest, the first for a long while. A saloon kept by a man named Meyer, at 36 Newark Avenue, was doing a flourishing business when a policeman's attention was called to it. Seventeen sailors were in the saloon at the time of the arrest.

The arrest of a bartender was so unusual a sight in Hoboken that the crowd which followed the policeman and his prisoner through the streets blocked the horse cars and filled the sidewalk around the station house as if a murderer had been caught.

In addition to this arrest, evidence was secured of violation of the law in several cases, and on this evidence it is hoped to secure indictments from the Grand Jury. It was the Grand Jury of Hudson County which was largely responsible for the sudden change in Hoboken yesterday.

In Jersey City, the law was perhaps more closely enforced than in Hoboken. Many of the restaurants did not dare sell liquor even with food.

"I've worked in this place twelve years," said a waiter in one of the restaurants, "and I never knew a time until to-day when you couldn't buy a drink in this place. Over on that corner there's a saloon that is closed to-day for the first time in twenty years, I suppose."

While the New-Jersey law does not require that the inside of a saloon shall be exposed, yet many of the saloon keepers followed the example of the New-York liquor dealers and drew their shades up.

There was a notable falling off in the number of excise arrests in Jersey City yesterday from those of the Sunday before.

Only 21 saloons were found open yesterday, as against nearly twenty a week ago. Two were in the first and two in the Sixth Precinct.

Bayonne Hotels Were Busy.

Bayonne was "dry" yesterday in a way. On Saturday Chief of Police McNeill notified all saloon and hotel keepers that they must obey the law. As a result, all the saloons closed their doors, and only those well known to the saloon keepers could enter the side doors. Many displayed the interiors of their places. The hotels gave all the drinks wanted with meals. Hotel keepers claim they can sell liquor to any wheelman or driving party calling for drink. They base this on the clause of the liquor law and the terms of their licenses, which provide that they shall be ready at all times to serve travelers. Their contention is that all wheelmen and occupants of vehicles are travelers, and, therefore, entitled to be served with what they call for.

Did Not Mind the Raines Law.

The clear day yesterday sent many excursionists to Staten Island, where the Raines bill has not yet gone into effect. The saloons on the island and at South Beach reaped a harvest supplying drinks to the thirsty New-Yorkers.

Mugs as Coronation Memorials.

From The London Chronicle.

Among the many devices for commemorating historical events, the Czar has not unwisely selected the mug as calculated to preserve among the humbler, but most loyal classes of his subjects, a genial and lasting remembrance of his coronation day. Thousands of these convenient utensils are now being prepared for distribution to the crowds that will flock to the Holy City next month.

In outward appearance they will not differ much from the specimens of ceramic ware which cheer the British home with reminders of Margate, Brighton, and similar resorts. The material, however, is imperial crown surmounting the whole design. So far as possible, the quaint old style of national ornamentation has been adhered to.

To Aid University Extension.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., April 26.—There will be a public meeting in the Lyceum here to-morrow evening in the interest of the University Extension movement. Melvil Dewey, State Librarian, will deliver an address.

NO AUTOCRAT IS WANTED

WHY THERE IS OPPOSITION TO THE REGENT OF THE N. Y. C. C. D. A. R.

Attitude of the Reform Element Explained by a Committee Delegated to Speak for Miss Vanderpoel's Supporters—Organization Not Property of the Officer—Intimated the Regent Lacks Knowledge of Parliamentary Methods.

The annual meeting of the New-York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to be held next Thursday, is exciting more than ordinary interest on account of the principle said to be involved in the contest for the office of Regent.

A members' committee of twenty-four, representing the reform party, issued on April 14 to the entire membership a signed circular, nominating Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel for Regent. Mrs. Donald McLean, the present Regent, joined issue on April 23, by declaring in the public press her own candidacy. The reformers claim that they are contending for a principle applicable to all women's organizations. This authoritative statement of the issue was made by a committee delegated to speak for Miss Vanderpoel's supporters:

"This is not a contest for office, but for a principle affecting every woman's organization in town, and one which every self-respecting woman, with any pride for her sex and belief in its reasonable and intelligent capacity for self-government, ought to wish to see vindicated. The issue is between the American theory that the officer is the servant of the organization, and the mediæval idea that the organization is the property of the officer.

"On April 14 last we sent to every known member of the chapter the following invitation and declaration:

> Inviting your support for Miss Vanderpoel as Regent of N. Y. C. C., D. A. R. Election at the Annual Meeting, April 30, 1896.
>
> April 14, 1896.

Chapter Members N. Y. C. C., D. A. R.:

We have the honor to present to you the name of Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel as Regent of N. Y. C. C., D. A. R., and your support for her is earnestly invited upon the platform of principles hereinafter stated.

This nomination will be duly "made from the floor" at the Annual Meeting, Thursday, April 30th, 1896.

Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel, at present First Vice Regent, whom it is proposed to promote to the office of Regent, represents one of the oldest families in New-York, is one of the best-known and most deeply interested members in the Chapter, and may be relied upon to administer its affairs with a high regard for the official trust placed in her hands, and with a most gracious courtesy.

Regarding with pride the accomplished work of our Chapter in the past, we yield to the former and present officers the full measure of the commendation they have deserved.

We favor the continuance of all important patriotic undertakings, at present unfinished, which may meet with the approval of the Society, and the inauguration of such others as may more effectively carry out the lofty purposes set forth in the preamble to the By-Laws.

We believe that these objects can be attained with greater success by a revision of the By-Laws, which shall more explicitly define the duties of the officers and more thoroughly guarantee the privileges of individual members; by the parliamentary, fraternal and dignified conduct of affairs, upon the American principle of executing the expressed will of the majority; by the prompt performance of the executive and clerical duties of the officers; by the election to the Continental Congress, of delegates who shall truly represent their constituents, unfettered by individual exaction or official coercion; and by extending to every member the courtesy, consideration, and justice to which she is entitled.

We earnestly commend Miss Vanderpoel to you in the confident belief that her administration of the high office of Regent would reflect credit upon our Chapter, and inspire increased zeal and harmonious action in its patriotic work.

Mrs. Kernochan, Chairman.

Mrs. John C. Adriance,	Mrs. J. L. Kernochan,
Mrs. J. M. Andrews,	Mrs. Isaac F. Lloyd,
Mrs. Zenephon Balthazzi,	Mrs. A. G. Mills,
Mrs. Edward Barnes,	Mrs. P. L. Ronald,
Mrs. Edmund S. Bailey,	Mrs. Jas. B. Stewart,
Mrs. Alex. C. Chenoweth,	Mrs. Ida P. Ritter,
Mrs. John C. Campbell,	Mrs. John Townsend,
Mrs. Walter Lester Carr,	Mrs. Charles R. Treat,
Mrs. George B. De Forest,	Mrs. S. M. Simpson.
Mrs. Harvey Fisk,	Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt,
Mrs. A. F. H. Hall,	Mrs. C. H. Wilcox,
Mrs. George Kidd,	Committee.

"This is a dignified declaration of principles and entirely impersonal except as to the name of the candidate and signatures. The present Regent, with an apparent assumption of proprietorship of the office, declares in terms her expectation of re-election and treats our action as an attack on her. We have earnestly desired to avoid any public discussion of the affairs of our Chapter, and any contest on the lines which the Regent has publicly drawn, but since many misstatements have been made on the subject in the press, it is simply due to justice and right that we make this rejoinder.

"The Regent's public declaration so admirably illustrates the points contended for in our platform that an examination of the former will adequately explain the latter. The Regent says that she was 'placed at the head of the Chapter to conduct its business in a parliamentary manner.' Her ideas of parliamentary methods may be judged from the following: At the last Chapter meeting April 4, after persistent opposition by the Regent, a detailed statement was made from the floor to the effect that last Spring the by-laws had been duly amended by the Chapter; that at the December meeting the Regent had presented a printed record of the by-laws, and that upon her personal assurance that they were printed exactly as previously adopted they were ratified without reading, upon her request, that when the printed copies reached the members it was discovered that they had been changed in many important particulars, by the omission of amendments which had been duly adopted, and which placed the Regent under some degree of control by the Chapter and Safety Committee, and one of which made the provision, (usual in other societies) for calling meetings at the request of a certain number of members. The Regent peremptorily refused to allow any action to be taken in the matter looking to the correction of the record. She insisted that no correction could be made except in the manner provided by by-laws for new amendments, although she herself had just ordered corrected two errors in the same printed edition of the by-laws, one concerning the name of the society, and the other affecting the length of the term of the officers! With the court declaration that, with the exception of those two errors, everything else was exactly as adopted, and in the face of the gravity of the case presented she cut off further action.

"We hold that in every parliamentary body a question of fact is to be determined by the sense of the body, not by the dictum of the presiding officer, and that it is the universal practice in parliamentary bodies to allow the record—whether of the adoption of by-laws or of any other action—to be corrected to conform with fact, upon a majority vote at any time. We also hold that in any properly conducted organization a matter so serious as this would have been investigated in advance of the annual meeting so as to enable members to judge of the fitness of officers seeking re-election.

"At the same meeting, April 4, resolutions were adopted denouncing an infamous anonymous letter which attacked certain supporters of the reform movement, and calling upon the Safety Committee to investigate and report on it at the next chapter meeting. No meeting of the Safety Committee has been called by the Regent to investigate either the matter of the by-laws or the anonymous letter, and, apparently to cut off action on such matters at the annual meeting, the Regent has, without a scintilla of authority, issued the call for the annual meeting Thursday as a 'special meeting,' although the by-laws (as last seen) plainly provide for the annual meeting as the annual meeting, and make other provision for 'special meetings.'

"After speaking of her parliamentary ability, in her public statement of the 23d, the Regent specifies offices to which she says she has been nominated by the National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution as a claim upon our members for their votes. The congress does not nominate. It either elects or does not elect, and the Regent has never been elected by the congress to any office. She was not nominated by the congress, but in the congress.

"The Regent's assumption of individual credit for the growth of the society in membership and revenue, giving no explanation concerning the raising of the initiation fee from $1 to $10, and annual dues from $2 to $5, or of the earnest efforts made by the rank and file to increase membership further exemplifies the egotistical spirit against which we protest as a standing reflection on the hard-working members and committees.

"As to the Regent's statement that she has not canvassed for votes, we believe she first introduced into the chapter the practice of soliciting votes for herself. Last year she not only solicited votes by letter and personal importunity, but on election day occupied the dignified position of actually standing at the door of the meeting room and asking votes for herself from certain members as they entered. And in anticipation of the coming election she has not only solicited votes by word and letter, but has repeatedly urged Miss Vanderpoel not to be a candidate against her.

"The culmination of audacity is reached in the public statement of a supporter of the Regent that the action of our Committee of Twenty-four is revolutionary, and renders us liable to expulsion because not authorized by the Regent. The right thus to confer and concert action for the election of a candidate belongs to the members of all clubs and societies as well as to citizens under a free Government. Our committee did not pretend to be an official committee of the chapter, but a committee selected by a portion of the members of the chapter for this purpose. They were constituted an unofficial organization, like the Committee of Seventy which conducted the triumphant reform campaign in municipal affairs nearly two years ago, and, we believe, are destined to meet similar success.

"In short, in designating this spontaneous movement of the members to elect a Regent of their choice as 'violent efforts to obtain control of the body' the present Regent well illustrates her theory of the Regency, that the Regent controls the body, and that any difference of opinion or act at variance with her personal wishes is rebellion or treachery. We desire a Regent who appreciates that this is the United States of America and that we are living in the nineteenth century.

"For the statements of fact contained herein we have many witnesses. For statements of parliamentary usage we have the support of the best authorities obtainable, and for the statements of opinion we confidently trust to the indorsement of every impartial woman of refinement, intelligence, and experience.

"We do not believe that our organization should be conducted by anybody as a personal appendage, or that any member who cannot be won over by cajolery or who does not lick the sugared hand of flattery should be treated as a personal enemy of the chapter.

"We do believe that the objects and the general membership of our organization entitle it to take a foremost place among the patriotic societies of New-York, and that with the success of our reform movement it may be relied upon to achieve a career worthy of its patriotic ancestry and creditable to American womanhood."

A BAD DAY FOR THE SMALL BOY.

He Appears in Various Characters in the Police Court.

The small boy was much in evidence in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday.

Thomas Palmer, thirteen years old, of 259 West Street, is incorrigible and a chronic runaway. His mother died a year ago, and since then the lad has visited nearly all the cities east of the Mississippi River. He secreted himself on the schooner Nantico four months ago, and made a trip to New-Orleans, returning by the same vessel. His father finally turned the boy over to the Gerry society. Magistrate Simms committed Thomas to the care of the society.

Patrick King, eleven years old, of 26 Rector Street, was found by a policeman early yesterday morning in front of 174 Greenwich Street, where he was trying to steal a lamp post. The post had been taken down and was in three sections. The boy said he did not know it belonged to any one, as it had been there a week, and he was going to sell it for junk. He was handed over to the Gerry society.

Arthur Gehan, nine years old, who lives at the Newsboys' Lodging House in New Chambers Street, and other boys were "shooting craps" on Lower Park Row at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Policeman Mahan tried to arrest them, but all escaped except Arthur. He informed the Court that he was waiting for the Sunday newspapers, and was "shooting craps" to kill time.

"I don't see what this officer wanted to stick his nose in for," the boy said; "it was all my own money I was 'shooting.'" He was committed to the society.

The same charge was made against Jacob Rosenberg, also nine years old, and living at 32 Allen Street. Policeman Fitzpatrick caught Jacob with a crowd of boys playing "craps" in front of 104 Bowery. As in Arthur's case, all of the others got away, and Jacob alone was arrested. He pleaded guilty, and joined the lads who preceded him.

Anna O'Connell, five years old, was found with her mother, Mary, wandering on Park Row early yesterday morning by Agents King and Pisarro of the Gerry society. The child explained that her father had deserted them several weeks ago, and they had been dispossessed.

Her mother, the girl said, had been ill and unable to work. They had no place to sleep, and had had nothing to eat all day. Magistrate Simms committed the mother to the workhouse and Anna to the society.

WOMAN'S DEMAND FOR SUFFRAGE.

Unwieldy Millions Already and Ignorance Sufficiently Cumbersome.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

A lady said to me a few days ago: "I am for equal suffrage; I want my freedom, and I want to give my daughters their freedom." "Freedom from what?" I asked. The lady whom I asked had forgotten to ask that of the suffragists whose special plea had subverted her common sense, and so she could not tell me. One of the favorite expressions of the suffrage leaders is that "women are slaves"; and this in the face of the evidence that legally she has rights superior far to men; that socially she has man at her feet in chivalric attitude; that morally she is where she desires to be, above, or below. There is no legislation needful for her "rights," other than to give her suffrage. And to force her into the political arena, to compel her to take up the burden of an active part in the responsibilities of the administration of government is not to give her freedom, but to curtail her liberty.

We are struggling with hard times. Industries languish. Our farmers pile mortgages upon their lands; and our merchants and bankers go into bankruptcy. Anarchy, like a venomous reptile, lifts its head amid the struggling masses, with a frenzied hiss. Everywhere wise men and women are asking what will be the end? The cry goes up all over the land: How shall we regain our prosperity? The answer varies as in the theatre at Ephesus, agreeing only in this that Congress must come to the Nation's relief. It must "do something." Do what?

Our fathers would have taken the question to a body of experts, wise enough to form, and small enough to express and enact an opinion into a law; for they believed that the Nation's safety depended upon the restriction of suffrage to those who should be most competent to its exercise; but we have the pitiable necessity of submitting the question that touches human welfare at every point to 13,000,000 of people, most of whom are utterly ignorant regarding the absolute need of the times.

And to this unwieldy mass a few visionary people ask that as many millions of women, even more fully uninformed and ignorant, be added—ask that when Patrick O'Flaherty goes to the polls he may be accompanied by his wife, his mother, and his daughters; that Gustave Schwartz shall not exercise his "right" of suffrage without the same power being given all of his female relatives, and that Washington Lincoln Freeman shall call on his way to the polls at our kitchen for Dinah and Chloe and Stella!

Then, we are informed, the whole Nation will be enlightened, politics purified, the wheels of Government oiled, and peace and prosperity will settle down upon the land like a dove with folded wings, and women shall have their freedom! God grant the day be far distant!

E. S. C.

Albany, April 25, 1896.

Fined $5 for Selling a Collar.

Julius Gumpel, a haberdasher of 533 Eighth Avenue, was arrested yesterday morning for selling a collar, in violation of the Sunday law. He was arraigned later in the day in the Jefferson Market Police Court and fined $5 by Magistrate Wentworth. Gumpel explained that he only went to the store to relieve the night watchman, and sold the collar to oblige a friend who happened to be passing. His explanation did not save him from paying the fine.

Policeman on Duty Taken Sick.

Policeman William H. Fitzmorris of the Madison Street Station was taken sick while on patrol duty early yesterday morning and had to be removed to his home. He was seized with an attack of vertigo and fell on the sidewalk. His condition is not serious.

FINE SUNDAY AFTER ALL

MORNING'S THREATENING CLOUDS DISPERSED BY THE SUN.

Those Who, Fearing April Showers, Took Their Umbrellas, Were Glad Later to Use Them as Sunshades—Kaleidoscopic Scenes in Central Park—Policemen Kept Busy Protecting Grass—Down Town More Quiet and Sombre.

Many persons who took out their best umbrellas yesterday morning in case of April showers were glad enough later in the day to use them to keep the sun off. The rather threatening clouds that covered the heavens at the time most good people were just going to church had melted away before the genial sunlight by the time the sermons were over and the people were pouring out of the churches.

It was then the women were sorry the cloudy skies had prevented their donning their showiest gowns and flower-garden hats, and they were obliged to content themselves with criticising the few venturesome ones of their sex with such remarks as, "Why, look at Mrs. L. in her new Spring gown! How foolish of her! And there's Mrs. T. in the hat she wore Easter Sunday. I wonder she cares to run the risk of rain."

By the afternoon, however, all the women had had time to change to their brighter dresses, and the Park during the sunny hours from 2 o'clock to 5 was a sort of kaleidoscope. Every shade of blue, green, yellow, and red in the gowns, and every flower known to botanists in the hats were there to be seen.

The children, too, were out in great force. They invaded every bit of green turf in sight, only to be chased off again by vigilant policemen with shrill whistles. The red flag was up, and no playing was allowed where the fresh green grass is just springing up into life and making the open spaces look so inviting for a game of ball or a rough-and-tumble romp.

Corporation Counsel Scott has said that Sunday golf, lawn tennis, and baseball are offenses. The Park policemen yesterday had no special instructions. The red flag put an end to all attempts at playing on the grass.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES asked a policeman if he knew golf when he saw it.

"Golluff?" he said. "Why, sure—of course, I knows it. It's a nice, quiet game, though, and there ain't none of that shoutin' and screamin' as there used ter be in baseball. But there ain't goin' to be no golluff this Summer, nor baseball neither, nor lawn tinnis, nor nothin'."

The policemen whose business it was to keep the people off the grass had an afternoon of violent exercise. They flew from one end of the lawn to the other. As soon as one had driven off a dozen elusive youngsters from one end, three girls arm in arm sauntered on to the very spot just cleared. The policeman's half way across the expanse before he noticed them, and came puffing and blowing back to ask the girls if they could not see the red flag and the running policemen. Then, while his back was turned, the dozen elusive youngsters scattered themselves all over the grass, and when the poor policeman turned to run after them the three girls left the path a little further up and again sauntered on to the turf, with their noses in the air. So the policemen had enough to do.

Down at the lower end of the city a very different scene might have been witnessed. Along the river fronts, from the Battery up either West or South Street, the docks, wharves, and the sunny sides of the sheds were lined with men, who a few weeks ago could have been seen hanging round the saloon doors and wiping their lips with the backs of their hands.

Basking in the pleasant sunshine, or airing themselves on the docks, with their feet hanging over the edge of the big timbers, sat hundreds of workingmen watching the ships and steamers gently rocking in the river. There was nothing else for them to do. They sat and smoked and chewed and told yarns, discussing the merits of yonder tall-masted schooner and the sea-going qualities of that black-hulled old steamer. Some of them fell asleep and dozed off and snored, and over the whole scene hung the spirit of stillness, peace, and even drowsiness.

There were no bright colors to be seen, no women or girls, and even the voices of the few children who played about near the big ships were hushed into harmony with the general quiet of the Sunday afternoon hours.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Miss Amy Baker's annual recital, which takes place this afternoon at Sherry's, will put a fitting climax to an unusually good season of lectures and readings. Society will congregate there for nearly the last time before dispersing for the Summer. Miss Baker will be assisted by Mrs. Fred Dean, contralto, and George W. Ferguson, baritone.

—The weddings of this week will be those of Mr. R. Horace Gallatin and Miss Emily Lorillard Morris, in Trinity Chapel, Tuesday noon; of James B. Taylor and Miss Lilla Thorne, in St. Bartholomew's, Wednesday noon, and of Francis Lansing Pruyn of Albany to Miss Marianne Blakeman Thurber, also Wednesday noon.

—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard have taken a lease of Mrs. Richard Irvin's house, in West Thirty-sixth Street, and will occupy it during Mrs. Irvin's absence abroad. Mrs. Irvin sailed for Europe last Wednesday.

—The dates of the "fortnightly dances" of Mrs. Hall's dancing class which are to take place next season will be Dec. 1 and 15, Jan. 5 and 19, and Feb. 2 and 16. The patronesses of these dances will be Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, Mrs. Charles E. Sands, Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield, Mrs. John Clarkson Jay, Mrs. H. L. Lewis, Mrs. Denning Duer, Mrs. John Sloane, Mrs. E. R. Biddle, Mrs. C. R. Huntington, Mrs. F. D. Grant, and Mrs. Charles R. Henderson.

Concert at St. Francis Xavier's.

An impromptu concert was given by the students of St. Francis Xavier College last week for the benefit of the baseball club. The affair was well attended, and proved a success. Among those who volunteered for the concert were Prof. Munro and Charles O. Irwin of the Xavier Literary Society, who gave several humorous sketches; Messrs. McKenna, P. McAller, and James Gunning, vocalists; Vincent C. Dewey, violinist; Francis Coppinger, banjoist, and Robert Nattan, clog dancer.

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group has exquisite articles of furniture which derive their name from shells and rocks which make irregular designs. Among them especially is a reception chair with Boucher panels, reproduced and painted by a famous Italian artist; a true little Rococo reception set of the style of Louis Quinze, with delicate gold frame and upholstered in dainty satin damask; a Louis Quinze screen with delicate mahogany frame and glass panels above the silk tapestry; a parlor suit, a most perfect example of this style of beauty, the frame of white mahogany, ornamented with gold and finely carved, upholstered in the correct design of satin damask.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—William Duffy, John Sewards, and William Kelly, who were arrested Saturday night on the complaint of Dr. John E. Corman, 2,296 Seventh Avenue, charged with trying to get him to advertise in a pamphlet which they said was for an entertainment in St. Joseph's Church, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Columbus Avenue, but which Father Kessler, the pastor, knew nothing of, were arraigned in Harlem Police Court yesterday, and remanded.

—Mollie Flannigan of 1,060 Third Avenue, and Maggie Humphrey of 235 East Fifty-ninth Street, were arraigned in the Essex Market Court yesterday, charged with shoplifting in Ridley's store, Grand Street, Saturday night. A detective employed in the establishment said that she saw the Flannigan girl steal a pair of gloves, and the Humphrey girl three pairs of shoes. Magistrate Crane held them in $300 bail each for trial.

—Edward Geary, the owner of a café at 9 First Street, was held for trial in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, on a charge of keeping a gambling resort. Detective Sahulka testified that he found nine men playing poker there. The players were discharged by Magistrate Crane, with a reprimand.

—The third reunion of students and teachers of Fort Edward Collegiate Institute will be held at the St. Denis Hotel, Wednesday. There will be an informal reception in the parlors at 4:30 P. M., and the dinner will begin at 6:30 P. M.

—Coroner Hoeber, yesterday admitted to bail, in the sum of $2,000, James Mahon, 9 East Third Street, the driver of the Avenue B car which ran over and killed little Fannie Feingold, in front of 19 Essex Street, Saturday afternoon.

—The Commercial Cable Company announces that the Siberian land lines have been restored. Messages for Japan are again accepted via the Northern Telegraph Company.

Brooklyn.

—The Leroux jewels will be sold at auction by United States Marshal Hayden at the Federal Building next Wednesday afternoon. The sale was to have taken place last Wednesday, but was postponed on orders from the Treasury Department at Washington. The jewels have been appraised at $12,000, and will be sold to pay the customs duties.

—Peter McGinley of 431 Broadway was arrested yesterday on a charge of burglary, the complainant being August Voegt, who charges him with stealing clothing and other articles valued at $230. Some of the stolen property was found on McGinley when arrested.

—There will be an interesting performance at the Academy of Music Tuesday evening, when the Booth Dramatic Society will present "The Still Alarm." The proceeds will be used to establish a fund to purchase medals for heroic deeds performed by brave firemen.

—Joseph Gonzales, twenty-two years old, a Cuban, committed suicide in his furnished room in the lodging house at 627 Fulton Street, yesterday. He placed in his mouth a rubber hose, the other end of which was attached to the gas jet, and asphyxiated himself.

—The Rev. Herbert Welch is preaching a course of sermons at the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church on "The Home Life." He will preache on the subject "Kings and Priests," a sermon for fathers, next Sunday.

—The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell will begin

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The New-York Times.

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ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBIT

FINE WORK OF ARTISTS TO BE SHOWN IN LONDON MAY 4.

Many Names of Former Exhibitors Missed from This Year's List—Edwin Abbey Among Prominent Contributors—Three Works by a New Academician—A Stirring Naval Battle Scene Pictured by W. L. Wyllie—Works of Other Artists.

LONDON, April 18.—The annual exhibition of the Royal Academy in the galleries of Burlington House will be opened to the public Monday, May 4. The press view will be had the previous Wednesday and Thursday, and the so-called private view, a huge society crush, Friday, May 1. Many names of former exhibitors are missing this year. Among the more prominent exhibitors is Edwin Abbey, R. A., who will show a picture called "Gloucester and the Lady Anne," the subject being "Was ever woman in this humor wooed? Was ever woman in this humor won?"

John Brett, A. R. A., will show three pictures representing "A Friend in Need," "From the Balcony of Cliff Cottage, Lee," and "Isle of Wia, Skye."

G. H. Broughton, who was recently made a Royal Academician, will exhibit four paintings. The first is a portrait of a young lady of the fifteenth century in Florentine costume. The second represents a group of Scotch lassies watching a young lady from a bridge as she struggles with a fish she has caught. This painting is called "A Young Sportsman on a Highland Trout Stream." His third exhibit is called "The Gardener's Daughter," and is a picture of a girl in an old garden carrying a pot of pinks. The fourth exhibit is a sketch portrait of two children.

W. L. Wyllie, Royal Academy, shows "An Incident During the Battle of Trafalgar." The painting represents the warship Belleisle, with her masts over the side and hull riddled, but the union jack still flying from a pike. Her crew are craning their necks through the gun ports, and cheering as they catch a glimpse of the Swiftsure, which, breaking through the enemy, comes to their rescue. His second picture is called "A Silent Highway." The scene is in Venice, in a golden glow at sunset. The title of the third exhibit is "Rearing the Lion's Whelps." It represents a training ship, with sails loosed, and surrounded by her boats, in which the boys are being trained. The fourth is "London Bridge." There is an evening effect, the river being crowded with craft, and St. Paul's and the Monument are seen through the mist.

C. W. Wyllie shows an East Coast fishing village, seen across a wide stretch of sand, gray-green grass and blue water, with children playing, and boys bathing. A strip of blue water beyond is crowded with boats. His second exhibit represents the steps by the side of a bridge, down which women and children are going. Under the bridge is a crowd of barges, and beyond is seen an Old High Street and church tower. An effect of late sunlight, with the foreground in deep shadow.

Briton Rivière will have four exhibits, as follows:

1. "Aggravation." A jester dressed in red, leaning over the top of a high wall, taunts and teases a number of dogs that are tumbling over one another at the foot of the wall, mad with rage and frantic to get at their tormentor. 2. Portrait of Mr. John Read and his dogs. A handsome old gentleman with three dogs, a pug and a Skibheen on his knee, and a setter sitting by his chair. 3. "Trust Her Not, She Is Fooling Thee." A foolish and delighted collie held by a young girl, who is smiling and whispering at his ear. 4. "The Last Arrow." A wounded lion at the foot of a rock, on which stands an Assyrian King, who has dropped his bow, and waits, sword in hand, the attack of the lion; (statuette in bronze.)

Walter Winans will show three pieces of sculpture in bronze.

1. "An American Trotter." The horse is the champion stallion Directum, being driven at top speed by Hickok to a pneumatic-tired racing sulky. This is the first time such a subject has ever been attempted in sculpture. 2 and 3. A pair of statuettes (mounted) of a cowboy and a "Broncho Buster," or Texan horse tamer.

L. Alma Tadema has two paintings for the exhibition representing "The Coliseum" and "Whispering Noon."

Hamo Thorneycroft will show the colossal statue of Sir Stuart Bagley, being a model of the marble lately erected at Calcutta; another picce called "The Joy of Life," a small bronze statuette, and two small bronze plaques, both portraits.

Prof. Herkomer exhibits a large subject picture entitled "Back to Life" and a number of portraits, including one of the Bishop of London and another of Sir Francis Jeune.

Sir John E. Millais, President of the Royal Academy, will show a picture called "The Forerunner" and portraits of Sir Richard Quain, the Marchioness of Tweeddale, and a son of Mr. Manners.

Countess Feodora Gleichen will exhibit a bust of Mme. Calvé in marble which was executed for the Queen. Among the numerous other exhibitors and their works are:

Mme. Canziani, (L. Starr;) 1, "Daffodils." Portrait of Marjorie, daughter of the Hon. Francis Villiers, a fair child in white frock, with arms full of daffodils, against a faint blue sky. 2, "Peep Bo." Portrait of "Jan Jan," daughter of Mr. John Mackinnon, a bright, auburn-haired little girl in a soft blue frock, peeping round a fir tree among the heather-blue distance. 3, Portrait of Mr. John Paget.

W. H. Bartlett: 1, "Sunshine and Sorrow." The burial of a child in a rude cemetery among some sandhills overlooking a bay. There is a stretch of Irish coast in the middle distance and a mountainous range on the horizon. The effect is that of brilliant sunshine. 2, "Waiting for Low Water." 3, "Kelp Burning in Connemara."

J. M. Macintosh: 1, "The Ferryman's Daughter," water color. 2, "A Scene on the Kennett, with Grey-Green Willows and Water." 3, "Evening on the Kennett," a late Autumn scene.

J. McWhirter: 1, "The Sleep That Is Among the Lonely Hills." 2, "Bonnie Scotland." 3, "Golden October."

Claude Hayes: "The Coming Storm." A long, wet road running away in perspective, with moorland on both sides. Blindhead in the distance. In front some sheep are crossing the road, their reflections caught in the wet surface, under a lowering sky, with rain falling in the distance.

Miss Jessica Hayllar: 1, "The Young Doctor." A little boy binding up a little sister's finger damaged by a rose thorn. The children are in an ante-room with an archway opening into a hall beyond. 2, "My Vis-a-Vis." A little girl on a hassock in an oak-paneled pew in church in a warm Winter dress of green, edged with fur.

J. C. Dollman: 1, "Golf." A historical incident in connection with the game in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. John Henrie and Pat Rojie, early martyrs of the club, were discovered and prosecuted by an Elder of the Kirk for "playing of the gowff on the links of Leith on the Sabbath." 2, "As the Twig is Bent the Tree Is Inclined." A sporting squire at the beginning of the century occupied in breaking a colt.

Alfred East: 1, "Pastoral." A peep through tall trees at a sunlit distance. Under the trees are two goatherds with their pipes, the goats grazing around them. 2, "The Valley of the Chess," the little stream which flows through Chesham. Tall trees throw shadows across a footpath bordered by a hedge of wild roses.

S. M. Fisher: 1, "The London Flower Mission." The manufactory of artificial flowers at Clerkenwell founded by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts in order to encourage women's work at the East End. The work, which is eminently suited to the fingers of young girls, is carried on with evident pleasure by the operatives. 2, "The Invalid." In a boudoir a young girl is reclining upon a couch convalescent, her elder sister, full of solicitude, by her side.

Dendy Sadler: 1, A husband and wife on a stone bench placed against an arch. They are young and handsome, but not altogether happy. 2, "Time and Flowers." The corner of an old pleasance, where an old couple are walking along, the wife gathering flowers. 3, "The End of the Skein." An eighteenth century fireside. Darby and Joan seated facing one another, Joan's hand pausing on the last turn of the wool, which Darby has been holding for her to wind.

Among the other exhibitors are Robert W. Allan, C. W. Bartlett, Mrs. Jopling, George W. Joy, J. B. Kennington, J. Buxton Knight, W. H. G. Titcomb, and Mrs. Titcomb, H. H. Le Tangne, Mrs. Alma Tadema, Colin Hunter, Lewis H. Burt, Herman J. Herkomer, Philip Burne Jones, Sir Edward Burne Jones, Mrs. M. Murray Cookesley, David Carr, F. Dickses, Miss Hilda Montalga, Miss A. Nordgren, Ernest Normand and Mrs. Normand, Alfred Parsons, C. E. Peruguini and Mrs. Peruguini, Miss F. Reid, and Mr. F. Goodall.

GOOD WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

Young Women's Christian Association's Appeal for Funds.

The twenty-fifth annual report of the Young Women's Christian Association shows a vast amount of work accomplished during the year. This includes many classes along different educational and industrial lines, an employment bureau, exchange for work, boarding and Summer homes, restaurant, Bible class, parlor work, and vacation circles. The work done during the year has been so large and has so nearly exhausted the treasury that the officers send out a comparatively brief report, giving this as a reason for reducing their expenditure.

To give a brief estimate of the work done at different points it may be mentioned that there was a usual attendance of 500 at the Sunday Bible class, 64,529 books were circulated in the library during the year, and at the Margaret Louisa Home 37,501 lodgings were furnished and 311,221 meals served. The cost of maintaining the home with the restaurant was $94,425.27. At the close of the year $2.18 remained to the credit of the home over and above the money expended.

The association asks aid in raising the Anniversary Fund of $250,000 to place its work on a firmer basis, and a prompt payment of annual dues.

The officers of the association are: President—Mrs. Clarence E. Beebe; First Vice President—Miss M. A. Stimson; Second Vice President—Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard; Treasurer—Miss Mary P. Cockcroft, 147 Madison Avenue; Assistant Treasurer—Miss Emma Van Buren; Corresponding Secretary—Miss J. F. Bangs, 29 East Forty-fourth Street; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Robert Jaffray, Jr.

FIFTY YEARS A MINISTER.

The Rev. William W. Harsha Preaches in the Place of His Son.

The Rev. William W. Harsha, D. D., a resident of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Omaha, Neb., celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his ministry yesterday, occupying the pulpit in the place of his son, the Rev. William Justin Harsha, at the Second Collegiate Reformed Church of Harlem. Dr. Harsha will sail on the New-York for Glasgow on May 6 as a delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian Council.

Dr. Harsha was licensed to preach in New-York fifty years ago. He preached first in the old Grand Street Associate Reformed Church, of which the Fourth Presbyterian is the successor, in the place of Dr. Stark. After Dr. Stark's return to his pulpit Mr. Harsha accepted a call to the pastorate of a Presbyterian church in Illinois. He was an "Old Scotch" Presbyterian and the first minister of that branch of the Church west of the Alleghanies.

He became President of Bellevue College, near Omaha, ten years ago, and later took the Presidency of the seminary in Omaha, where he also occupies the Chair of Theology.

He took his text yesterday from the first part of the seventh chapter of Ezekiel, where the prophet describes a river, first shallow, then deepening till it reached his knees and loins and finally supported him. Dr. Harsha likened this river to God's grace, through a long life, deepening and increasing in power.

METEOR A SMALL BOAT

LOOKS AS THOUGH SHE COULD BE PUT INSIDE THE VALKYRIE.

Her Tonnage Will Be About Twenty-five Tons Less than the Cup Challenger — Yachtsmen Wondering How She Will Carry Her Big Sail Spread—Watson Favors Short Lower Masts and More Breadth on the Bowsprit and Boom.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, April 15.—That the German Emperor will not be a challenger for the America's Cup is a fact, according to Mr. G. L. Watson's information, but the reason given by Mr. Watson for the Emperor's new Meteor's load water line being just inside the ninety feet regarded as the length of load line adopted for the America's Cup challengers is not quite plausible. Mr. Watson's explanation was that the Meteor's load water line of 88.83 feet had been adopted so that she might have no advantage over Britannia or Ailsa when racing. This excessive amiability may be all right, but New-Yorkers will not be so easily persuaded that the Emperor of Germany has abandoned a possible improvement in speed in his new cutter to avoid any unfair advantage over his uncle's Britannia. Nursery tales are not current among yacht-racing people, and the Emperor's affecting tenderness for his uncle's feelings may be taken for what it is worth.

The fact that Meteor is to be raced through the most of our yachting season suggests that racing is meant, and that the Emperor of Germany will not gratify his thirst for honors by merely beating Britannia, Ailsa, and Satanita, which the new Meteor will be credited with doing before she races at all. A significant fact in connection with the cutter is the adoption of Mr. Watson's growing conviction that lower canvas is still too high in the hoist, but ought to spread more in breadth from the bowsprit end to the boom end.

The Meteor's boom is to be of excessive length, an advantage gained by building racing booms of steel, as introduced by Mr. Watson in Valkyrie III., and this advantage will be further augmented and the balance of the canvas insured by the extra length of bowsprit. With a lower hoist for the mainsail and greater breadth of lower canvas, the Meteor must gain much in stiffness, and may spare something in the weight of her lead keel by this departure in rig. That Mr. Watson foresees a distinct advantage is proved by the alterations he is making in the same direction in his forty-rater the Caress, built only last year. The Caress is having a topmast of extra length for light weather topsails, balloon canvas, and spinnaker. Building steel booms is easy enough since they have neither trayes nor mast hoops to interfere with the flanges by which the longitudinal sections are bolted together. When jackyards have been developed into topsail booms with some arrangement for lacing topsails to them there ought to be no difficulty in getting topsails as flat as mainsails, with the result that Mr. Watson's departure in the way of short lower masts can be cultivated, with the inevitable result of carrying lead keels lighter by tons than at present.

Of course, the excessive overhang of the Meteor's counter is explained by the extra length of boom, and since counters are not taxed, the length need not be stinted. Of course, every dimension will ultimately be taxed, but not before we have approximately reached the best form of build for speed and safety, neither of which are apparently brought nearer by our new rule. Some forty years since the midship section of our cutters would have fitted into our new rule admirably. With less beam than is now the fashion, the cutters were barrel-bottomed, and, being shallow, the girth measurement came in. But being balasted with iron, a good Clyde squall would roll them over to the mast and leave those on deck to hang on to the weather rail to keep their legs out of the sea.

Prince Henry of Prussia has ordered his cutter, L'Esperance, to be fitted out with all speed at Southampton, since his purpose is to have some cruising before leaving for Moscow to represent his brother, the Emperor, at the coronation of the Czar. Like other yacht owners, he will make the Gulf of Finland his rendezvous. The Irene forty-rater, built four years since for Prince Henry, by Messrs. Inglis of Glasgow, from Mr. Watson's design, is getting ready to be launched at Sandbank, Clyde. The cutter is cut away very much forward, and the bows have a bold curve down to the sternpost, where the draught is deepest. What strikes one is, in consequence of the shallow forefoot, she has a shorter floor and deeper bilge in comparison with the new Meteor. The cutter was a good hard-weather yacht, but needed a refit before she and was not successful in our waters. Fife's forty, Thalia, built about the same date, was the successful forty of her season, but she was not so much cut away. She had, besides, the easy and graceful lines which distinguished the Fairlie yachts, and still remains a very handsome cutter.

The Irene had a rendezvous at Kiel, the great navy port of Germany, and the style in which the cutter has been coppered suggests the perfection to which this branch has been carried in the German shipbuilding yards. Hard rolled copper has been used, and it is laid on perfectly. Among the abundant canards that are floating in our papers about the new Meteor, it is asserted that the cutter is to be varnished below water, and not coppered, same as the Valkyrie III. But Mr. Watson knows that it has not been decided whether the cutter will be coppered or varnished. Since varnish saves a ton or two of weight, it is very probable that the cutter will be varnished.

It was reported that the frames, flooring, and scantling of the Meteor would most probably be nickel steel, and in confirmation it is reported that the alloy of steel used in the construction of the torpedo destroyers building on the Thames will be used in the Meteor's scantling. This alloy has a tensile strength of 40 tons per square inch of section, while mild steel has not more than 30 tons. It is positively stated that the Meteor closely resembles the Valkyrie III. This statement is a misstatement, since the only resemblance is the general aspect of the broadside of the two cutters. With from three to four feet less beam and quite two feet less draught, the Meteor end on looks small enough to be carried inside Valkyrie III. The Meteor's displacement must be from 20 to 25 tons less than the Valkyrie's, if not more, and how she will carry her canvas will depend much more on the length of her boom than the length of her lower mast.

The five-rater class is growing rapidly by the number of new-rule boats built or being built. These include Sibbick's Anglia, for Capt. Orr-Ewing; Sibbick's Dusky Queen, for Mr. C. D. Rose; Sibbick's Westra, for Mr. J. C. Connell; Sibbick's new five-rater for Mr. C. L. Orr-Ewing, and Camper & Nicholson's (of Gosport) new five-rater, to which may be added Sibbick's Norman, last year's champion, and Fife's Almida of last year.

SEVENTH REGIMENT AT CHURCH.

Chaplain Greer Preaches a Sermon to the Soldiers.

Eight hundred members of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., attended service in St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, in Madison Avenue, yesterday afternoon, by invitation. The soldiers filled nearly the entire edifice.

The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, Chaplain of the Seventh Regiment and rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, preached a sermon on "The Sword."

He said war was a relic of savage life. It grew from the natural pugilistic spirit in mankind. The fighting element was one of the evils that came into the world with Adam's fall. War has been made use of for selfish purposes. It has added to the power and wealth of selfish individuals. In many instances, it has oppressed nations and caused untold misery. Often the sword is raised for an unrighteous cause.

It is necessary to look material facts squarely in the face. The improvement and civilization of the world has not reached such a condition that we can do away with the sword altogether.

The most important of the nations—those who are the most enlightened—find it necessary for their own safety to keep large bodies of armed men in readiness to meet foes at short notice. Forts and war vessels, arsenals, armories, and navies are maintained at an immense cost to the people.

If we cannot do away with the condition of things, we can do our best to see that our swords are never unsheathed except in a righteous cause. We must remember that it is our duty to be good and true soldiers.

"We are," Dr. Greer continued, "a part of the National Guard, a part of the State of New-York's quota for the preservation of the honor and safety of the people of the Government of the United States. It is our province also to maintain law and order within the boundaries of our State.

"In case of riot and insurrection, we must stand as a bulwark for righteousness and risk our lives for the Commonwealth. A good soldier is, of course, a good citizen. It is honorable to be a citizen soldier, and we must shape our conduct in accordance with the dictates of conscience and the Word of God."

CHURCH PARADE OF SQUADRON A.

A Sermon by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan and Good Music.

The annual church parade of Squadron A was held yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. The soldiers, in full uniform, booted and spurred, but without arms, marched to the church, headed by their band. Major Roe, the commander, was unable to attend, having been called to the bedside of his son, who is ill at West Point.

Organist Henry E. Duncan presented a fine musical programme, with the assistance of the military band. As prelude, Wagner's "Pilgrims' Chorus" and Prout's "Magnificat in D" were rendered. The choir, military band, and organ joined in the "Hallelujah Chorus," and the band and organ played Meyerbeer's "Coronation March." The hymn "America" was rendered as the offertory.

The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, the rector of the church and the Chaplain of the squadron, preached a brief sermon. He took his text from Exodus 15, xv.: "Go forward, go onward."

He reviewed the history of the squadron and its good work in living up to its motto, which was, he said, the plain English of the text he had quoted, "Go forward, go onward," or, in other words, push to the front.

Philip Daly Has a Grandson.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., April 26.—A boy baby was born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Trenchard Chanfrau yesterday. Mrs. Chanfrau is the second daughter of Philip Daly, proprietor of the Pennsylvania Club, and in compliment to her father the child has been named Philip Daly Chanfrau.

EVADED THE OLD LAW, TOO

AN EXCISE ACT THAT CAUSED EXCITEMENT TWENTY YEARS AGO.

The Applicant for a Hotel License Was Required to Have in His Place at Least Three Spare Beds—Some Restaurant Keepers Charged Exorbitant Rates for Lodging—One Man Put in Dolls' Beds—"Hotels" Numerous.

The present question of "fake" hotels as evasions of the Raines liquor-tax law, serves to recall a somewhat similar condition of things that existed almost twenty years ago.

There was an excise problem of considerable difficulty in 1877, and the Corporation Counsel, as at present, was obliged to furnish to the Police Board an interpretation of a new "hotel" clause for the granting of licenses.

The new hotel clause in those days required the applicant for a hotel license to have "at least three spare beds and necessary bedding for the accommodation of travelers."

The policy of the Excise Board then was to discriminate as much as possible in favor of genuine hotel keepers, while at the same time granting a certain measure of indulgence to all reputable applicants. In the case of restaurants, where the sale of liquor was largely incidental to the business, and where the proprietor bore a good reputation, the board did not inquire too closely whether the proprietor had merely put up the "three spare beds and necessary bedding" to conform to the new rule. As long as he had the three beds and was willing to fill them he came within the requirements of the law. Almost all the prominent restaurants and bars at that time provided themselves with bedsteads, mattresses, sheets, pillows, and pillow cases in the quantity specified as required for an inn.

One well-known restaurant in Park Row fitted up a large room on the second floor with three beds. At Delmonico's South William Street place the manager said to a reporter at the time:

"I have fifteen beds in this house, but I don't propose to let them to everybody. If a man comes and wants a bed, I show him one in the attic, or sub-cellar, and tell him he can have it for $50 a night. It won't pay for respectable restaurants to keep lodgers. We wouldn't have more than two or three a night, and we would have to sit up and watch them to see that they didn't carry off the spoons."

A host of "hotels, taverns, and inns" sprang suddenly into existence in the Bowery in place of the former "gardens" and "music halls." At one place three tiny doll's beds were exhibited under a glass case, with the inscription "We comply with the law."

The President of the Police Board of that day, speaking of the action of the police, said:

"We have never countenanced the system of police espoinage. There has been a standing order for over a year against policemen entering drinking places in plain clothes, and tempting the proprietors to violations of the law.

"Any police officer, whether uniformed or not, who witnesses a violation of the law is bound to take cognizance of it, but he is not required to go out of his way to secure such violation. We shall enforce the law as interpreted by the Corporation Counsel, but not in an unnecessarily harsh or offensive manner."

The Society for the Prevention of Crime was very active in calling to the attention of the Board of Excise the frequency with which the sign "Hotel" was painted in small letters, and put over the doors of liquor stores, which in reality are no more than saloons."

Koster & Bial, then proprietors of a liquor saloon in the basement of the Tribune Building, were charged with violation of the excise law on the ground floor that they did not keep a hotel, and consequently were not authorized to sell liquors to be drunk on the premises. They had put up three bunks in a remote corner of their premises, and then claimed that they had complied with the law. The law and Order League, which brought the case against Koster & Bial, also threatened the proprietors of the Astor House, St. Nicholas, Fifth Avenue, Grand Central, Union Square, and St. James Hotels, the Hotel Brunswick, the Gilsey House, Delmonico's, French's and the Prescott House, for selling liquors on Sundays.

Six hundred and sixteen proprietors of unlicensed saloons were arrested and locked up over night Dec. 6, 1877. A large majority of these men had paid for their licenses, and had receipts. They had not called for their licenses, owing to their inability to furnish the necessary bonds. Koster & Bial and others were finally discharged because they possessed receipts for license fees, and the only witness against them was an ex-convict.

Beethoven Quartet to Sing.

The Beethoven Maennerchor Quartet will give a grand concert Tuesday evening, May 5, in the Masonic Hall, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue. The quartet will be assisted by David Bimberg, violinist; Miss Hattie Tooker, soprano; J. D. Fitzgerald, baritone; Miss Matilda Davis, contralto; J. Abbott Hardy, tenor, and Ralph D. Hausratt, pianist.

A JEWISH SOCIAL EVENT.

Arrangements for the Big Strawberry Festival May 9.

The advance sale of tickets for the strawberry festival of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, which takes place Saturday night, May 9, at the Lenox Lyceum, is beyond all expectation, and assures the success of the undertaking. The festival will also result in quite a social event, as the different booths will be in charge of Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, Mrs. Lewis May, Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. Jacques Levy, Mrs. Lazarus Kohns, and many of the best-known Jewish young ladies will be in charge of the flower stand.

The candy stand will be under the direction of Mrs. B. J. Ludwig, assisted by Mrs. Leopold Stern, Mrs. B. Lustig, Mrs. Leo Schlesinger, and one hundred young ladies.

The bric-a-brac stand will be in charge of Mrs. Joshua Piza and Mrs. Jules A. Menken. A number of prominent auctioneers will attend the booth, and it is expected that a neat sum will be realized at this stand. As a memento of the festival, a pretty basket filled with strawberries and cake will be given to each purchaser of a ticket.

The festival will be given under the patronage of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mr. and Mrs. F. Warburg, Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks, Mr. and Mrs. Isidore Straus, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis May, A. Wolff, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Gans, Mr. and Mrs. S. Borg, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Budge, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fleisch, Mr. and Mrs. S. Neustadt, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Hays, M. Warley Platzek, Mrs. William Einstein, Mrs. Ickelheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Greenbaum, Mrs. Belle Friedman, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. Goldsmith, Mr. and Mrs. Wasserman, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Shaffer.

The officers of the Young Men's Hebrew Association are: President—Percival S. Menken; Vice President—Lucien L. Bonheur; Treasurer—Meyer A. Stein; Financial Secretary—L. J. Vorhaus; Recording Secretary—Falk Younker.

The festival is being arranged by the following committee: Lucien L. Bonheur, Chairman; Levi Hershfield, Isaac Newton Lewis, Dr. Louis S. Rosenstiel, Edwin M. Schwarz Falk Younker, and Percival S. Menken.

In addition to this, there is an honorary committee, composed of Mrs. Louis Gans, Mrs. Jacques Levy, Mrs. B. J. Ludwig, Mrs. Lewis May, Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, and Mrs. Oscar S. Straus.

MORE ICE-WATER FOUNTAINS.

Church Temperance Society to Place Three in Position.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Church Temperance Society will soon place in position three more iced-water fountains for the benefit of the tenement-house dwellers in various parts of the city. There will then be fountains in front of the following buildings: Pro-Cathedral, 130 Stanton Street; St. Ambrose Chapel, Thompson and Prince Streets; Grace Mission House, 540 East Thirteenth Street; God's Providence Mission, 330 Broome Street; Italian Mission, in the Church of San Salvatore, 307 Mulberry Street, and the Chapel of the Messiah, Ninety-fifth Street, east of Third Avenue.

"The cost of the necessary pipes for the conveyance of water to and from the faucet," Robert Graham, the General Secretary of the society said, "together with the cost of other necessary appliances, including 300 pounds of ice a day during June, July, August, and September, averaged about $300 last Summer. There can be no question that during the hot Summer weather the people in the tenement houses received great benefit from the fountains. When water can be had free, our past experience shows that the beer pitcher is less frequently used, or not used at all."

Handsome bronze tablets will be placed over each of the fountains. These tablets will bear the monogram of the Church Temperance Society, together with the following inscription:

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY.
PRAISE GOD
FROM WHOM ALL BLESSINGS FLOW.

Those who derive benefit from the fountains will probably especially value them this Summer, owing to the additional cost of ice, which will make it impossible for many families to purchase that commodity.

For Dr. Storrs's Golden Jubilee.

The Rev. Dr. Richard Salter Storrs will have been pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, on Remsen Street, Brooklyn, fifty years on Nov. 19 next. His congregation intends to celebrate the event in a fitting manner. A committee appointed to prepare a programme in keeping with the great event will report next Tuesday evening to the members of the church. Among other features, it is understood that a memorial fund of $25,000 will be raised to discharge a debt that is on the church edifice, to put in new pews, and to improve the entrances to the building. The celebration will be called a golden jubilee.

New Justices to Hold Court May 1.

Justices Haggerty and Laimbeer of Brooklyn will, Friday, May 1, leave the bench, and Justice Charles E. Teale will take charge of the Myrtle Avenue Court and Justice Andrew Lemmon will perform the duties at the Ewen Street Court. The new Justices were appointed last July by the Mayor, the Controller, and the City Auditor. The new Justices are Republicans. Justice Haggerty is a Democrat.

COLUMBIA'S NEW GROUNDS

PROGRAMME FOR THEIR DEDICATION NEXT SATURDAY.

Lafayette Post Will Present a Set of National Colors to the University—Addresses to be Made by President Low, Dean Van Amringe, ex-Mayor Hewitt, and President Eliot of Harvard—Over 3,000 Invitations Issued.

A new epoch in the history of Columbia University and an event of very great importance in the history of this city will be marked next Saturday by the dedication of the new college site on Morningside Heights, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets and Amsterdam Avenue and the Boulevard.

The occasion will be one in which the city officials and the general public as well as the learned heads and officers of other universities and the great graduate body and undergraduates of Columbia will participate. Over 3,000 invitations to the dedication have been sent out by the officers of the university, and there has been an overwhelming demand for more from graduates and from gentlemen holding high positions in the educational institutions of the United States.

President Seth Low has completed all arrangements for the order of exercises, and he has officially announced them. The day's proceedings will be divided into two parts in order that the alumni may have a good opportunity of viewing the grounds and then hold a reunion. For the morning ceremonies invitations have been issued only to the Trustees, the university Faculties, and the alumni. At their conclusion an elaborate luncheon will be served for the Trustees and the university Faculties in South Hall, and for the alumni in West Hall. The ceremonies in the afternoon will be of a far more public character. They will take place in the spacious south court, on the One Hundred and Sixteenth Street end of the grounds, in front of the place where President Low's million-dollar gift—the library—is now gradually rearing its massive granite walls. There stands are being erected for over 3,000 guests.

One of the most interesting parts of the programme will be the presentation of a set of National colors by Lafayette Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. President Low will make the speech of acceptation. He thinks this gift to the university should be valued as highly as any of the more munificent donations. He says that he realizes that it shows the appreciation by the veterans of the fervid patriotic spirit always prevalent at Columbia, and he feels that for the university to be launched beneath the old standard presented by those who have made it so dear to the people is truly a most excellent thing.

When the buildings are ready for occupancy, probably in the Fall of 1897, these colors will float from a tall staff mounted upon a large granite pedestal ornamented with bronze figures, and standing in the centre of the grounds, near the university building.

The Faculties and Trustees will assemble in South Hall at 11:30 A. M., Saturday, and the alumni in West Hall at the same hour. The Trustees, Faculties, and alumni will form in a procession at noon, the President and the Trustees leading, and will proceed to the Physics Building. There will take place the first dedication service. The Rev. Dr. Vincent will officiate. The professor of the department of physics, Dr. Rood, will lay the cornerstone and Dr. Howard Van Amringe, Dean of the university Faculties, will make the address.

Then the procession will advance to Schermerhorn Hall. There the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix will officiate at the dedication. W. C. Schermerhorn, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, will lay the cornerstone. Prof. Henry Osborn Da Costa, Professor of Zoology, will deliver the address. The order of the procession will immediately be resumed, the Trustees and the Faculties returning to South Hall, the alumni going to West Hall. Luncheon will then be served.

The Trustees, Faculties, speakers, and official guests will assemble in South Hall at 2:30 P. M., the alumni in the north corridor of West Hall, and the undergraduate students in the south corridor. The students of the college will all be clothed in caps and gowns of the Harvard type. The President, Trustees, speakers, and official guests will form in procession at 2:35 P. M. and proceed to south court, where seats will be reserved for them. Prayer will be offered by the Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe at 3 o'clock, and an address will be made by President Low. Then will come the presentation of a set of the National colors by Lafayette Post, which will be accepted on behalf of the university by President Low. Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt and President Eliot of Harvard University will deliver addresses. Bishop Potter will pronounce the benediction.

Prof. Harry Thurston Peck has composed a Latin ode, to be sung by the Glee Club in the afternoon.

Many students have planned to assemble at the present university grounds, at Forty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, and, wearing the classic mortarboards and gowns, proceed to the new site upon tally-ho coaches gayly bedecked with the light blue and white of Columbia. Three members of each class have been elected to act as Marshals.

THE RED NIGHT AT RAGLAN

BEING A TALE OF MASTER ROGER SELBY, ONCE ESQUIRE IN THE SERVICE OF HIS GRACE THE MARQUIS OF WORCESTER.

By Anna Robeson Brown.

Author of "Alain of Halfdene."

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SYNOPSIS.

Roger Selby, esquire in the service of the Marquis of Worcester, during the rebellion against Charles I. of England, to whom the Marquis is faithful, one day observes some peddlers enter the castle. They are allowed to pass in, as they bring news of the war. The same evening Selby is charged by the Marquis to go through a secret passage to the road and conduct a man, who will arrive on horseback, to the interior of the castle. He is given a password and takes his station. He sees a man arrive on horseback, and holds out his lantern.

PART II.

"Fair Sir, whose steed ride you?" I asked, with as much firmness of tone as I could muster.

A very gentle voice made answer to me:

"The King's."

Upon this there fell a silence, for as I had made no manner of guess at the rank of my accoster I was put to it by what title to address him. He himself spoke the next word.

"I am at your leadership, Sir. I follow you."

I slipped to the horse's head, and took his bridle-rein, and, doing this, the lantern's light fell clear on me, for the gentleman moved in the saddle, saying: "My Lord of Worcester has in good sooth chosen a young messenger!"

"And therefore the better to serve him with all my strength," I answered.

"Yet, methinks, for so dangerous an errand he has more fitting and tried esquires." The voice remained gentle, and emboldened me in replying: "Mayhap, he thought it best if there be danger, that these should not suffer it, my Lord."

The man sighed, and we spoke no further.

We gained the ditch, fighting the now arisen wind, and I assisted the cavalier to alight, opened the door for him, and put the lantern into his hand, bidding him enter. This he did with firm step, while I tethered the horse to a near stump, and returned bearing my bared sword. The night was quiet, yet I felt a shiver of distrust.

"You go well armed," said he, as we prepared to set forth.

"There may be need," I replied. "Will your Honor permit me to be your candle-bearer?"

In this manner we set forward, I going first with the light held aloft, and naked blade cleaving the darkness of the passage. 'Twas of necessity a slower journey than when I had come alone, for my companion stumbled at the irregularities of the way, groped somewhat fearfully with his hands, and muttered under his breath. Although I turned on moments to aid him, yet I never clearly saw what manner of man I was conducting, save that he wore fair hair curled over the lace collar of his buff-coat, and was in figure thin, not much over my own height. His dress was that of a simple cavalier, but there was wrought goldwork at his sword-hilt, at his ear I caught the gleam of a great pearl, and on his breast hung the miniature of a lady, richly encased and rimmed with brilliants. The hand that caught betimes at my shoulder, or the wall, was white and delicate, but of the face under the shadow of his beaver, I saw not a feature.

We passed on, neither speaking, save a word on my part to charge him of a step or pitfall till we came out in the gallery of the keep and thence upon the drawbridge, where, to be sure, I snuffed my lantern. The castle lay in utter silence, as 'twere empty of life; in my Lord's closet not the tiniest spark showed that we were stayed for. But my heart sank as we crept upon the stair, and I thought at once to taste the sweetness of my patron's praise. This as it turned out I was not yet to have, for when we stood, the visitor and I, before my Lord Marquis's door 'twas opened to my companion only, and I was bidden by Dr. Bailey in a few short words to remain in attendance in the antechamber. This, to make no lies about the matter, very greatly disconcerted me. I had been appointed to a place of trust, responsible actions had been thrust into my hands, and I looked foolishly for something further; to enter where the other had entered, to share with him the counsel of my betters.

Instead of that I was here, on the wrong side of the door, like any wardrobe page, bidden to stand like a child till I was spoken to. Such was my vanity, and such its discomfiture. Nevertheless, as I stood on guard in the silence of the sleeping-room, my head began to hum with visionary honors. I saw myself foremost in the turmoils of war, a belted knight at the feet of his majesty. Then the excitement which had throbbed till now in my veins flowed out, leaving me weak and weary; I recalled that the hour was past midnight, and in my despite mine eyes began to glue together.

The opening of the door against whose panel I had leaned my heavy head started me broad awake, as a man came forth, the strong light of the wax torches beating against his face. He stood regarding me; and in that gaze, kind, weary, and unutterably sorrowful, by the high white forehead, the flowing hair, I saw in a flash it was no other than the King himself. Dazed as I was by sleep and bewilderment, this conviction struck me like a hand on the shoulder to my knees, saying no word.

"Ah," said Charles, playfully, "it is our candlebearer."

Still I spoke not, for my voice would not come.

"Your Majesty must assuredly be fatigued; will you not at once to your chamber?" said my Lord's voice. "Alas that circumstances forbid my offering your Majesty a suitable train! Myself as a waiting-gentleman and the good doctor for usher, but for esquire and page—"

"Good friend," broke in the King, "I am too proud after this night that you should serve me as a waiting-gentleman. Get you to your rest, we beseech you. And bethink you, my Lord, we are now soldiers; we live in tents; we have cast aside the ceremonious trapping of a Court. This lad here will serve my turn as page—that is,"

I Never Saw Clearly What Manner of Man I Was Conducting.

he continued, "if he will consent, even for a night, to exchange your service for that of an unhappy gentleman who has no gold nor preferment to offer him." He tendered me his hand as he spoke, and I set my lips to it, though, indeed, I found it icy cold. A few broken words only could I say, but they caused him to smile on me the

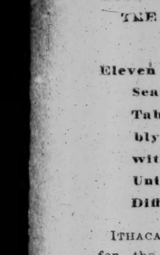
CORNELL CREW AT WORK

GOOD PRELIMINARY PRACTICE FOR THE BIG COLLEGE BOAT RACE.

Eleven Candidates for the Coveted Seats in the Boat at Training Table—The Men Who Will Probably Take Part in the Contest with Harvard, Columbia, and the University of Pennsylvania—Most Difficulty is in Selecting Stroke.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 26.—The candidates for the Cornell 'Varsity and freshmen crews have been quietly "sawing wood" for the last three weeks of fine weather, and Coach Courtney now has his candidates fairly settled to their seats. The inlet to Cayuga Lake presents a lively scene these days, with four shells and thirty-six men on the water. The men have not been taken out to the lake yet, because of the high water, and the fact that the two, three, and four mile marks along the west shore are still under water. Probably by next week Courtney will have all four boats going over the regular courses under his supervision from the new coaching launch.

Eleven of the 'Varsity candidates were taken to the training table this week for one meal a day. The list is: Port men,



F. W. Freeborn,
Captain of the Cornell 'Varsity Crew.

Troy, Spillman, Briggs, Bentley, and Freeborn; starboard men, Tatum, Johnston, Moore, Slade, Savage, and Ludlam.

The seat in the boat which is giving Courtney the most trouble at present is stroke. Troy, '96, who stroked the American 'Varsity at Poughkeepsie last year, was tried on the machines, and proved satisfactory, but when the candidates were put upon the water he was found too quick for this year's combination, and he was moved back to No. 6. After Troy, Capt. Freeborn was moved down from his regular seat at No. 4, and tried as leader of the stroke, but he proved too slow in setting the pace, and has been put back to his old position.

After Freeborn, Bentley, '98, was tried as stroke. Bentley is the phenomenal youngster who set such a pace for the Cornell freshman crew last year and who was taken out of the other side as a substitute for the sole purpose of keeping the candidates stirred up with his fast work in the stern seat. This year, however, he is also too fast a leader for the boat, and during the last week has been displaced by Briggs, '98. Briggs was stroke of the '98 freshman crew that defeated the Pennsylvania freshmen on Cayuga Lake last June. He is a remarkable oarsman for such a little fellow, being only 5 feet 6 inches and weighing less than 150 pounds. His stroke has proved to be the easiest of any yet tried for the men to follow. But, as might be expected, he is too light to row in a heavy race for four miles. However, if his stamina is sufficient in the trial spins over the four-mile course he is not improbable that he will set the pace for Cornell in the big regatta on June 26.

Tatum, '94, is a fixture at No. 7. This was his seat in the '97 freshman boat, and he rowed in this position at Poughkeepsie last year. He is one of the strongest and steadiest oars in the boat, and has the requisite size and stamina for the position he is rowing.

Troy will certainly remain at No. 6 if he is not tried again at stroke. No. 6 is Troy's regular seat anyway, having rowed there as Captain of his freshman crew, and again in the 'Varsity, which rowed at Minnetonka against "Pennsy" in 1894.

For No. 5 Johnston, '98, and Moore, '98, are having a hard struggle, with the chances slightly in favor of the former. Johnston rowed No. 5 in the Poughkeepsie race last year and has the advantage of being used to the seat, while Moore rowed No. 3.

Capt. Freeborn at No. 4 is, of course, sure of his seat. This is his third year in the position and his second year as Captain. He is pulling a powerful oar in practice, and sets an example for his seven colleagues that is little short of perfect oarsmanship.

Slade, '96, has been rowing in No. 3 since Roe stopped training for the position. Courtney considered him the best man for the seat unless Roe is induced to come out again to row, in which case Slade could be moved back to his old seat at bow, where he has rowed for two years—in 1892 on the '96 freshman crew, and last year in the American 'Varsity at Poughkeepsie.

Seat No. 2 will be occupied by Spellman without doubt. He was the strongest man in the Henley boat last year, and, next to Capt. Freeborn, is considered the best man. At bow there are two men whose chances are about even—Savage, '98, and Ludlam, '98. Savage was Captain of his freshman crew last year, rowing in the bow seat. In this he has a slight advantage, but Ludlam is a powerful oarsman, and rows in about as good form as Savage.

Taken all in all, the Cornell boat this year is one of the strongest that Courtney has ever coached. With Bentley or Troy at stroke, Cornell should be able to set the pace easily for the other three in the quadrangular. Every seat, with the exception of bow, is occupied by a veteran who has won his "C." The eleven candidates now at the training table represent the flower of the three crews of 1895 and the Henley 'Varsity, the American 'Varsity, and the '98 freshman.

The freshmen are gradually getting settled to particular seats, but there is no regular first freshman boat as yet. At a meeting of all the freshman candidates a couple of days ago Samuel Wiley Wakeman of Bridgeport, Conn., was chosen Captain. The election of Captain among the freshmen is generally Courtney's signal for the last "weeding out" process, and the number of candidates will probably be reduced from twenty-two to eleven during the present week. Courtney declares that he has plenty of material for two freshman boats this year. They are all good-sized youngsters and are pulling together in a manner that augurs well for Cornell in the quadrangular freshman race.

It is the ambition of Courtney's "babies" this year not only to win the race, but to break the freshman two-mile record. Of the other three Columbia is feared most, but from the standpoint of size Cornell has a decided advantage over her young rivals from the metropolis.

The matter of the course for the big regatta seems to be in as much of a muddle as ever. Courtney and Captain Freeborn are strongly in favor of Saratoga on account of training facilities and the probability of smoother water. The Commodore of the navy and the Athletic Council, however, are the powers that actually decide the place of the race, as far as Cornell's vote is concerned, and they seem to lean toward Poughkeepsie. Dean White said to the representative of THE NEW-YORK TIMES to-day that he had received assurance from Senator Allison that the bill in regard to stopping navigation at Poughkeepsie, which has already passed the Senate, would surely pass the House and receive the President's signature. This is what Cornell is evidently waiting for before giving her final decision.

WORK OF HARVARD'S TEAMS.

The Crew Fast Improving and the Ball Nine Playing a Better Game.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 26.—At last the Harvard Athletic Committee has formulated regulations regarding the wearing of the coveted H. For the last year or two almost anybody felt entitled to wear it. For the baseball team a sweater with the letter H on it is issued to every player on the nine and to every substitute who travels with the nine. The H's of the sweaters are to be returned to the managers at the end of the season by every man who has not played in one of the most important games of the season, these games to be decided by the Captain and the Chairman of the Athletic Committee. The same rule applies to the football team. The intercollegiate track team will have the rule that a man who has won a point in any dual games shall have the H sweater. All other members of the team shall have a sweater with H. A. A. upon it.

The 'Varsity nine and all the crews have made the most of the vacation, practicing every day, and generally twice a day, except on Wednesday, when it was too stormy. The class crews spent the week in hard work. The class races come off in a week now, and everybody is full of excitement over the prospect.

The 'Varsity crew affairs received a bit of surprise on Watson's return from England. He appeared first on Monday. He had not seen the crew since it has been on the water, and he was very much pleased to see the improvement shown in its work. He did no coaching, simply looking on from the launch. It is not likely that he will do much more active coaching this season. Mumford and Faulkner will do that, and Watson will act in an advisory capacity merely. The crew is much better satisfied so, and does vastly better work.

The crew has been somewhat broken up by the sickness of some of the men, and had to be recruited from the senior crew. Townsend coming from that boat. It has rowed for most of the week in the following order: Stroke, Goodrich, No. 7, Hubard, 6, Sprague; 5, Moulton; 4, Townsend; 3, Perkins; 2, Hollister; bow, Marvin. The leg drive is the best feature of the Mumford stroke. The general blade work is also fair, except for the easy catch. The stroke is, however, faster than any previous one for some years.

Of the class crews, the seniors are undoubtedly the fastest. They have a speedy aggregation, and no mistake. They could whip the 'Varsity hands down at two miles. The order for the past week been: Stroke, Fennessy and Kales; No. 6, Forbes; 5, Shepard; 5, Derby; 4, Fox; 3, Lewin; 2, Brewer; bow, Fairchild. The only men in the whole boat who have not been at some time members of the 'Varsity crew are Fox, Brewer, and Fairchild. This stove crew has already won the class races two years in succession.

The 'Varsity nine has taken a brace. In spite of the fact that the material is bad, the nine is going to be a considerable improvement over last year's team. The only weak spots now are third base and the pitcher's box.

It is a misfortune that Harvard cannot find a good pitcher. The Princeton and Yale pitchers will this year closely outclass any that Harvard has. The best on hand are Haughton, a freshman from Groton School, and Paine, who pitched last year. They are of about the same calibre. Both also play well in the field. They have lately been alternating between pitcher and centre field. They are fair batters as well. During the week their pitching has been stronger than ever. But once get a good batting team up against them, and they would be far from effective.

R. M. Stevenson is attempting to cover third base with little success. If it were not for his batting, he would have no excuse on the nine. He not only fumbles and throws badly, but covers very little territory. This is a greater fault than any of his others. If young Clarkson, brother of the Clarkson of League fame, succeeds in getting off probation, Stevenson will get his release.

Dean, the young Captain, has shown himself a pretty fair follower of his older brother, "Dud" Dean, this last week. His batting has been unusually strong, and his fielding improved. He is not quite the ball player that Rand is, but he is more than a fair ball player on the Harvard team to-day. He covers second base much as his brother did of old.

The outfield is strong with Rand in left, Paine or Haughton in centre, and Burgess in right. They cover a great amount of territory, and it is rarely that a fly ball eludes them. They are, with the exception of Burgess, better than the average Harvard players in batting.

Taken altogether, the prospects of the team have grown encouraging, and good fair playing may be expected, though not such playing as that of the champion team of 1893.

To Meet Wesleyan in Games.

Arrangements have been made with Wesleyan for joint games to be held on May 16 on the Ohio Field at the university. The list of events will be the regular Intercollegiate Association schedule, and may include a bicycle race. A handsome silk banner will be given to the college securing the most number of points, while badges will be given to the point winners. No medals will be given, owing to the expense that would have to be incurred. A grand stand will be erected alongside of the gymnasium in time for the meet.

HORSE SHOW AT DURLAND'S.

Tan-bark Celebrities to be Exhibited This Week—The Judging Schedule.

The fifth annual horse show at Durland's Riding Academy, Fifty-ninth Street and the Boulevard, will open this evening and continue each following night until Thursday, inclusive. About two hundred and fifty exhibits will be made in the various competitions for harness horses, four-in-hands, tandems, saddle horses, ponies, and jumpers.

The schedule of judging is as follows:

MONDAY, APRIL 27.

8:15 P. M.—Judging 9 cobs, 14 hands and not exceeding 15 hands; Class 1.

8:35—Judging 6 single carriage horses, 15 hands and under 15.2; Class 18. Judging 4 single carriage horses; Class 20.

8:55—Judging 2 pairs roadsters; Class 15.

9:05—Judging 19 saddle horses; Class 2.

9:30—Judging 2 four-in-hand teams; Class 25.

9:45—Judging saddle tandems, between obstacles, just entries; Class 42.

10:00—Judging 12 runabouts; Class 34.

10:20—7 jumpers; Class 9.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28.

8:00—Judging 11 long-tailed saddle horses; Class 4.

8:25—Judging 7 horses under 15 hands; Class 16.

8:35—Judging 2 single roadsters; Class 14.

8:45—Judging 2 ponies under saddle; Class 6.

8:55—Judging 1 pair carriage horses; Class 17. Judging 1 pair carriage horses; Class 19. Judging 2 ponies carriage horses; Class 21.

9:05—Judging park police; Class 8.

9:45—Judging 4 single high steppers; Class 37. Judging 2 single high steppers; Class 39.

10:00—Judging 8 jumpers; Class 10.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29.

8:15—Judging 18 ladies' saddle horses; Class 5.

8:45—Judging 2 pairs in harness; Class 26.

8:55—Judging 3 ladies' pairs; Class 32.

9:10—Judging 12 saddle horses, 15.3 hands and over; Class 3.

9:30—Judging 4 harness tandems; Class 22.

9:45—Judging driving of professional coachmen; Class 41.

10:15—Judging 7 hunters ridden by amateurs; Class 12.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30.

8:00—Parade of prize winners.

8:15—Judging 3 pairs high steppers; Class 38. Judging 1 pair high steppers; Class 40.

8:30—Judging 11 ladies' saddle horses; Class 35.

8:50—Judging 2 High School horses; Class 7.

9:10—Judging 7 ladies' single turnouts; Class 31.

9:25—Judging 8 gentlemen's saddle horses; Class 36.

9:40—Judging saddle sweepstakes and saddle; Class 27. Championship; Class 30.

9:55—Judging harness sweepstakes; Class 29.

10:05—Judging 6 ladies' hunters; Class 11.

10:30—Judging 3 high jumpers; Class 13. Judging jumpers' sweepstakes; Class 28.

Judges—Carriage and Harness Horses, Horses, Carriages, and Appointments and Ponies in Harness—Joseph E. Widener, Philadelphia, Penn.; R. W. Rives, New-Hamburg, N. Y.; Richard F. Carman, Hunterdon, N. J.

Roadsters and Road Rigs—Fred Gerken, New-York City; S. W. Taylor, Jr., New-York City.

Saddle and Police Horses and Ponies Under Saddle—J. A. Townsend, New-York City; C. E. Quinton, Trenton, N. J.

High School—George C. Clausen, New-York City.

Hunters and Jumpers—J. A. Townsend, New-York City.

Quite a number of local high steppers, saddlers, and roadsters have been entered for the show. In the list are such well-known cracks as Mrs. John Gerken's Interference and Ladis, George H. Hulme's clever knee actors Blazeaway, Goldenrod, and Great Scott, John H. Shultz, Jr.'s, speedy weight puller, Westchester.

Among the other entries are Dr. Charles McBurney's Polly, S. H. Wetherbee's Tip Top and Rocket, Charles T. Phillips's Lady Grace, Spark, and Ione, Mrs. L. F. Jackson's Grey Pigeon and Hungry Joe, A. W. Kelly's Lassie, Mrs. H. E. Kotman's Fanny Fern and Gypsy Queen, F. W. Mroehler's Bess, Dr. W. E. Lusk's Yvette, Mrs. John Gerken's Lincoln and Lynwood, R. S. O'Loughlin's St. Nicholas, W. J. Peck's Dolphin, Dr. J. O. Green's Frank, Miss May Murling's Victor, Miss E. B. Talcott's Con, Dr. John Vandergoot's Kenwood, J. I. D. Bristol's Ladis, Miss G. B. Whitcomb's Cissy and Rob Roy, J. Pulitzer's Unknown, L. Trowbridge Martin's Rallywood, Anthony Doelger's Daisy, W. J. Elias's Duchess, Duke, Miss Maud, and Lady Bell, Jacob Ruppert's Fire Fly and Chimes, Miss C. A. Doremus's Chester, F. D. Beard's Monarch, and George C. Clausen's Aetor.

Rochester Theological Seminary.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 26.—The Rochester Theological Seminary will graduate twenty-eight men into the Baptist ministry next month, the exercises opening May 10. As a result of the increased requirements for entrance, each of the twenty members of the class in the English department has attended college before entering the seminary, and seventeen are graudates. The students came to Rochester from sixteen different colleges, including Harvard, Brown, the University of Chicago, and many minor institutions. To this class the University of Rochester contributed but two, although there are thirteen Rochester graduates in the under classes. The class of '96 is composed of the following men:

English Department—William Laird Archibald, Wolfville, Nova Scotia; John Baptiste Barbour, Providence, R. I.; Owen Nott Chipman, Berwick, N. S.; Manning Austin Connors, Greenville, S. C.; Asa James Crockett, Hopewell, N. S.; John Walden Crouch, La Grange, Mo.; Charles Wesley Fletcher, Chicago, Ill.; Simeon Maxwell Foster, Ladonia, Texas; Charles Bradford Freeman, Port Medway, N. S.; Hugh Austin Heath, New-Hampton, Iowa; William Herman Kersting, Cincinnati, Ohio; Frank Grant Lewis, Hedgesville, N. Y.; John Mitchell, Brooklyn; James Warren Roberts, Jackson, Ohio; Patrick, Simkins Rogers, Pachuta, Miss.; Lewis Murphree Roper, Laurens, S. C.; William W. Searcy, St. Louis, Mo.; Langley Marcus Sears, Brookline, Mass.; Avery Albert Shaw, Berwick, N. S.; Emerson Lewis Swift, Rochester, N. Y.

German Department—Theophilus F. Baumgartner, Jamesburg, N. J.; August Becker, Denton, Texas; Henry C. Enns, Bingham Lake, Minn.; George J. Klipfel, Detroit, Mich.; Jacob Kratt, Cincinnati, Ohio; Joseph Schlipf, Jamesburg, N. J.; George A. Sheets, Anthony, Penn.; William Becker, Peoria, Ill.

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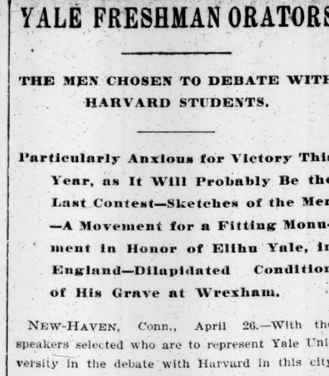
YALE FRESHMAN ORATORS

THE MEN CHOSEN TO DEBATE WITH HARVARD STUDENTS.

Particularly Anxious for Victory This Year, as It Will Probably Be the Last Contest—Sketches of the Men—A Movement for a Fitting Monument in Honor of Elihu Yale, in England—Dilapidated Condition of His Grave at Wrexham.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 26.—With the speakers selected who are to represent Yale University in the debate with Harvard in this city in a few weeks, the men in Yale who are deeply interested in these oratorial efforts turned their attention to the selection of three young men from the Yale freshman class to meet Harvard freshman debaters in Cambridge, May 15. During the past week the freshman trios of speakers have been chosen, and they are said to be the ablest men of the class in the debating line. From this time on the three, with the alternative chosen, will continually practice in debates in preparation for the contest with the young men of Harvard.

Yale is very anxious to be victorious in this debate, inasmuch as it is probably the last time the representatives from freshman classes in the two universities will appear in opposition to each other on the oratorial platform. The Harvard



Charles Leroy Darling,
Who Will Represent Yale in the Debate with Harvard.

officials have frequently announced that the freshman class of that institution will no longer be permitted to participate in these meetings. Yale won from Harvard last year. The subject to be debated, which was selected by Harvard, is: "Resolved, That there should be a large and immediate increase in the sea-going navy of the United States." Yale had the choice of sides, and selected the negative. The debate will take place in the Fogg Art Museum. There will be three judges. Two have been named—H. A. Clapp, dramatic critic of The Boston Advertiser, and Prof. Churchill of Andover. The third judge has yet to be named. It is intended to have the Committee on Debate at Yale University accompany the Yale speakers on the trip to Harvard, and probably several members of the freshman class will also be in the party. There is talk of requesting Dr. William Lyon Phelps to go to Harvard with the Yale debaters. After the debate a banquet will take place in honor of the Yale visitors. Prof. Hadley and Prof. Reynolds will from this on coach the freshman debaters.

Edward T. Noble,
Who Will Represent Yale in the Debate with Harvard.

The men who will represent Yale are C. L. Darlington, E. T. Noble, and J. K. Clark, with G. D. Graves as alternate.

Charles Leroy Darlington belongs in Xenia, Ohio, and received his preparation for college in Cleveland, Ohio. While at the preparatory school he always took an active interest in debates, and was one of the representatives of the school in a joint debate with the West High School of Cleveland. The side on which he spoke won on that occasion. From the time he entered Yale he took a lively interest in the Freshman Union, and has done a great deal to make that debating organization of the university a success. He is a very good speaker, and on account of his ability to sum up an argument will very likely be selected to close the debate for the Yale side at Cambridge.

Edward Theodore Noble is from Wichita, Kan., and prepared for Yale at Andover. He was a prominent member of the Forum Debating Society at Andover, and was put down as one of the ablest young men in it. He took part in several debates at Andover between the Forum and Philomethean Societies. He has done considerable for the welfare of the Freshman Debating Club of Yale, and was chief officer during the first part of the year, being chosen President soon after entering college.

John Kirkland Clark is from Brooklyn, N. Y. Before he left the preparatory school he held the

George Dana Graves,
Alternate for Yale in the Debate with Harvard.

office of President of the Literary Society, and took part in debates. He is a brother of C. U. Clark, '97, one of last year's most prominent speakers, and a participant in the Yale-Princeton debate last Fall.

George Dana Graves, the alternate, is a Manchester, N. H., boy. He was President of the Debating Society at his preparatory school. He is the only one of the Yale representatives who is not a member of the Freshman Union.

Yale University is starting a movement for a memorial shaft to mark the grave of Elihu Yale, in England, and special emphasis is placed upon the statement that inasmuch as many Yale men are to be in Europe this Summer, to attend the Henley regatta, it would be very opportune for the Yale tourists to arrange plans to provide for such a memorial. A gentleman who recently visited the grave, at Wrexham, writes:

"The slabs of stone which form the sides and ends are falling apart at the edges, notwithstanding the right angle strips that were used in the restoration (by Yale College, in 1874,) to hold them together. Some of these patches have themselves disappeared, and the wide gaps reveal a pile of brick masonry that forms the core of this unworthy monument. The slab that rests upon the top is still entire, though it is fast scaling off. * * * How I did wish that a fine granite shaft or a fine marble marked the spot, more adequately to commemorate a liberal philanthropist, and more substantially to express our university's regard for his memory. * * * The present year, when Yale sends a representative crew to the Henley regatta, and when, in consequence, a large gathering of Yale men, past and present, will be assembled in England, seems peculiarly opportune for some such measure. Would it not be advisable and altogether practicable to secure necessary permission, collect needful funds, and in some public gathering on the spot, amid the flutter of blue and a chorus of Rah! Rah! Yale! with appropriate formalities, to lay the foundation stone of a more adequate monument over Elihu Yale. How could Yale do greater honor to her godfather? How could Yale men do themselves more honor?"

The fire in the rooms of McCoy and Lenahan, both of the junior class of Yale, in Room 58, in Vanderbilt Hall, one night this week, has every indication of being of incendiary origin, and it will be rigidly investigated. The blaze was discovered about 8 o'clock, and was extinguished by Lewis, '98; Sawyer, '96, and Bruce Clark, '98. McCoy and Lenahan say they had not been in the room for over three hours, and had had no fire in the vicinity of the blaze all day. This is the first fire of any importance in any room in Vanderbilt Hall.

The class of '99 has elected Edward Theodore Noble of Witchita, Kan., as fence orator. Mr. Noble is one of the freshman debaters who will meet Harvard at Cambridge May 15.

THE HARVARD-YALE DEBATE.

Much Interest Shown in Cambridge over Next Friday's Contest.

CAMBRIDGE, April 26.—As the past has been vacation week at Harvard, the only educational matter of interest has been in preparation for the debate between Harvard and Yale, which will take place in New-Haven next Friday, in College Street Hall. This will be the only public contest of the year between Harvard and Yale. For this reason the interest is great. The three Harvard speakers have never before taken part in a Harvard-Yale or Harvard-Princeton debate. Steward was alternate in the last debate with Princeton. As he is the first man chosen this time, it looks as if Harvard's team was considerably weaker than the last one.

F. R. Steward, '96, comes from Fort Missoula, Mon., where his father is Chaplain of the Twenty-fifth Infantry. Steward is the first negro who ever won the distinction of being in a Harvard-Yale debate. He was graduated from Andover, where he was prominent in speaking, winning the oratorical prize in his senior year for an original essay on Parnell. He took to debating as soon as he entered college, and has been a prominent member of the Forum, of which he is now Vice President. He is studying here chiefly economics and history.

The second Harvard man, A. M. Sayre, '98, is the youngest of the trio, being only twenty, but he has the most experienced of the trio. He has the LL. B. degree from Columbian University, in Washington, where he stood second in a class of eighty-six, and won first prize for his graduation oration. Last year he was on his college debating team, which defeated Georgetown. This year he is taking a special course at Harvard in English, economics, and history. He is a member of the Union and a decidedly clever man.

W. B. Parker, '97, is twenty-four years old. He was graduated from Andover, where he took several prizes for debating. He comes from Norfolk, Neb. He has not done much debating in college, but has written for the magazines, and is now an editor of The Harvard Monthly. He is a member of the Union. The alternates for Harvard are Charles Grilk, '98, of Davenport, Iowa, and Wirt Howe, '97, of New-Orleans, La. A considerable delegation of men will accompany the Harvard speakers Friday.

NEWS OF PRINCETON COLLEGE.

Much Work Being Done on the College Park—Planting New Trees.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 26.—With the arrival of fair weather the campus gardeners at Princeton have begun their Spring work, and this work will this year be especially extensive, in order to put the college park in its most gorgeous attire for the sesquicentennial celebration. A graduate of five years ago who had not visited his Alma Mater since receiving his diploma would scarcely recognize what is now known as the lower campus. The extension of buildings to the south of the old campus has made many improvements necessary, and what was formerly an unsightly dumping ground has been graded up and sown with blue grass, and now forms one of the most beautiful sections of the college park. An improvement which all Princetonians hail with delight is the removal of the old railroad station, which has always been an eyesore in the midst of the surrounding campus. Work is already under way for changing the location of the station, and the place it now occupies will be leveled and joined to the campus, thus giving a continuous stretch of lawn the entire length of University Place. The sharp curve in the tracks opposite the Brokaw Field will be removed, and the tracks will be made on a tangent to the west, where the railroad yards will be placed. A small passenger station will be erected in University Place near the old station, and a single track will run to the station, all heavy freight being handled at the yards at Canal Street. A crescent-shaped drive will lead from University Place to the station, which will be built on the plan of the stations on the main line. Additional transportation facilities will be added by the railroad company, so that in future large crowds may be handled with ease and rapidity.

Among other improvements on the campus is the planting of new trees, to take the place of the decaying elms. The depredations of the elm beetle have destroyed many of the ancient trees. These trees have ever been connected with the memories of the college, and it is with deep regret that lovers of Princeton see them cut down one after another. The lower campus has been lacking in shade since the removal of the large pines, so that a systematic effort is being made to stock the entire campus with trees. Over $1,000 has already been expended in setting out new trees. Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn of Columbia College, New-York, has presented the college with fifteen selected trees, and these have been placed on the front campus. Four young elms have been placed in front of Old North, to take the place of those cut away last Fall, and in addition to these four oaks and fifteen maples have been planted on the front campus.

A writer in The Alumni Princetonian has called attention to the rapid growth of Princeton in the matter of graduate courses. At present there are 20 departments of post-graduate work, including 132 courses. Of these, 57 are open to undergraduates, and the remaining 76 are strictly graduate courses. These courses are conducted by 39 professors and instructors. During the present year three additional graduate courses have been offered—one by Prof. Neher in organic chemistry, one by Prof. Wyckoff in sociology, and the third by Prof. Bliss Perry in poetics. The number of graduate students is at present 170. During the year a new organization, known as the Graduate Club, has been formed by the graduate students, which has held regular meetings. Members of the Faculty and distinguished men from other universities have addressed the club, and so much interest is being manifested in this department of the university that an effort is being made to enlarge its function so that of a regular graduate school. At a recent meeting of the Graduate Club the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Robert R. Gailey, Lafayette, '93; Secretary—J. W. Park, Princeton, '95; Treasurer—Robert L. Zabriskie, Princeton, '95; Executive Committee—R. L. Zabriskie, G. H. Bucher, W. B. Cooke, W. R. Darby, W. D. Hunt, S. W. Moore.

The following courses are offered by the various professors: In Semitic languages and literature, one by Prof. Martin in Sanskrit, two by Prof. Winans; in the classics, twelve, by Profs. Cameron, Orris, West, Packard, Winans, and Westcott; in English language and literature, five, by Profs. Hunt and Murray; in Germanic languages, four, by Profs. Harper and Humphreys; in Romance languages, fourteen, by Profs. Lewis and Harper; in comparative language and literature, two, by Profs. Perry and Martin; in philosophy and ethics, eleven, by Profs. Patton, Shields, Ormond, and Hibben; in psychology and pedagogics, six, by Profs. Scott, Baldwin, and Warner; in history of politics, seven, by Prof. Sloane; in government and law, seven, by Profs. Wilson and Westcott; in economics, three, by Prof. Daniels; in art, four, by Profs. Marquand and Dunlap; in mathematics, eight, by Profs. Fine, Thompson, and Magie; in astronomy, two, by Profs. Young and Reed; in physics, twenty advanced courses, by Profs. Brackett, Magie, and Waterman; in chemistry, seven, by Profs. Cornwall, Neher, and McCay; in biology, six, by Profs. Macloskie, Libbey, Cornwall, Rankin, McClure, and Scott; in geology and geography, two, by Profs. Libbey and Scott.

Monday night Prof. Josiah Royce of Harvard University addressed the Graduate Club on the subject "The Principle of Individuation." After the lecture an informal reception was given to Prof. Royce by the club in the Faculty room.

Lieut. Peary, the arctic explorer, will lecture before Princeton students on Tuesday in Alexander Hall. His lecture will be illustrated by stereopticon views, and the pictures will cover his entire series of trips to the far north.

Prof. Libbey has lately acquired a copy of The New-York Weekly Post Boy, No. 231, dated Feb. 16, 1746-7, which is of special interest to Princetonians, as it contains a notice of the opening of Princeton College. This notice reads:

"Whereas, a charter with full and ample privileges has been granted by his Majesty, under the Seal of the Province of New-Jersey, bearing the date the 22d October, 1746, for erecting a College within the said Province, to Jonathan Dickinson, John Pierson, Ebenezer Pemberton, and Aaron Burr, Ministers of the Gospel, and some other gentlemen, as Trustees of the said College, by which Charter equal Liberties and Privileges are secured to every Denomination of Christians, any different religious sentiments notwithstanding.

"The said Trustees have therefore thought proper to inform the public, that they design to open the said College the next Spring; and to notify to any person or persons who are qualified by preparatory Learning for Admission, that some time in May next at latest, they may be there admitted to an academic education."

A GREAT EVENT AT CORNELL.

Professors and Seniors to Play Baseball—Changes in Courses.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 26.—The greatest amount of interest at Cornell this week centres in the coming baseball game between members of the Faculty and the senior class on Tuesday. The game was arranged as a benefit for the Cornell Navy, and every one is going to attend for the sake of laughing at the Faculty's representatives, if for no other reason. Among the prominent professors who will chase the sphere are Dean White, who will play at second base and Captain the dignitaries; Prof. Dennis, head of the chemistry department, who will preside in the box, as was his custom in undergraduate days at the University of Michigan, and Prof. F. Emerson of the English department, who will play first base.

At last week's Faculty meeting it was decided that in 1898, and thereafter, the entrance requirements to the course in civil engineering would be raised to the present requirements for entrance to the courses in architecture and mechanical engineering. At present the only mathematics required is solid geometry, but in 1898 advanced algebra and plane and spherical trigonometry in addition will be needed, besides the other requirements.

Cornell's School of Elocution and Oratory is being steadily enlarged and improved under the management of Prof. Duncan Campbell Lee. Four regular courses are already being carried on, and the number of students registered is the largest in any department of the university, with the possible exception of the College of Engineering. A fifth course is now announced, to begin the present term. It will take up the practice of speaking extemporaneously and of debate, combined with the writing of briefs, and argumentation. The course is intended primarily for students who hope to enter the debate contests of the coming year, 1896-7. Two new instructors will be appointed to assist the department next year.

The departments of physics and electrical engineering will make an extensive exhibit at the New-York Electrical Exposition, to be held May 3-31. The professors in these departments have been busy for a long time in selecting the materials for exhibit, which they intend shall put Cornell in the front rank. Some of the most important pieces of apparatus to be sent are: A Gramme machine, mounted upon a Brackett cradle; a reversing switch, for use with primary batteries; a "doubler," or electrostatic accumulator; arc lamp for focus projection; tangent galvanometer; early form of alternating current dynamo. All the apparatus to be sent has either been designed and constructed by Cornell professors or students, or has been used here in experiments and investigations.

At the annual election of officers of the Cornell Debate Union the following were chosen: President—H. N. Crosby, '96; Vice President—E. L. Aldrich, '97; Secretary—F. E. Garmet, '98; Treasurer—B. R. Andrews, '99. The vote for alumni members resulted in the election of J. T. Newman, '73, and W. P. Chapman, '94; for Faculty members, Profs. D. C. Lee, W. F. Wilcox, and E. H. Woodruff.

The third military hop of the year, which was held last Friday evening, eclipsed all previous hops of the year. The dance orders were done entirely in silver and white. A promenade concert preceded the dance list of eighteen numbers and ten extras. The patronesses were Mrs. Schurman, Mrs. Bell, wife of Lieut. Bell; Mrs. Hitchcock, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Hardon, Miss Linn, and Miss Huffcut.

Adna Ferrin Webber, '94, and Fred Greene Bates, '91, have been elected Fellows at Columbia for the year 1896-7, the former in economics and the latter in American History.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees has approved the action of the Law School Faculty in deciding that in September, 1898, and thereafter, the standard for admission to the Cornell School of Law shall be the same as for the entering classes in arts, philosophy, and science. After this date the course will become three years, instead of two as at present. The law students' certificate will then no longer be accepted for admission to the school.

UNION'S SARATOGA COURSE.

Arrangements for a Summer School—The Removal Question.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 26.—The alumni and friends of Union College here, who are opposed to removal, are rejoicing at the set-back which the Albany removal bill received Monday in the Assembly. As the Cities Committee, to which it was referred, holds no more sessions, an attempt is being made to transfer the bill to the Committee on Rules, in the hope of a reconsideration, but this attempt will, it is believed, fail. Even if it comes again before the Assembly its defeat is assured. Dr. Willis G. MacDonald, Secretary of the Albany Committee of Fifty-one, told THE NEW YORK TIMES'S correspondent that they would not relax their efforts, and if removal were not secured this year the agitation would continue next year. It is, however, the general impression that the question is settled for the next ten years.

Arrangements are nearly completed for a Summer school to be held in Saratoga from July 6 to Aug. 14, under the auspices of Union College. The school will be held in the Saratoga High School and will be open to men and women alike. No entrance examinations will be held, but the Faculty reserves the right to reject any person not qualified for entrance. Unless definitely stated otherwise, the work will be practically the same as given during the academic year at Union College, and certificates will be given to any one who passes the examinations. Each course will be considered equal to a three-hours-a-week course in Union College. The committee from the Faculty, which has control of the arrangements, is composed of Profs. Price, Hale, Professor of Logic; James L. Patterson, Professor of Mathematics, and Albert H. Pepper, Assistant Professor of Modern Languages. The Faculty will be as follows: President—Andrew V. V. Raymond; Thomas W. Wright, Ph. D., Professor of the English Language and Literature; Frank S. Hoffman, A. M., Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy; Olin H. Landreth, A. M., C. E., Professor of Civil Engineering; James L. Patterson, Ph. D., Professor of Mathematics; James H. Stoller, A. M., Professor of Botany; Edward E. Hale, Jr., Ph. D., Professor of Rhetoric and Logic; Albert H. Pepper, A. M., Assistant Professor of Modern Languages; Howard L. Mosher, A. B., Instructor in Physiology and Physical Education; Sidney L. Ashmore, A. M., Professor of Latin; John I. Bennett, A. M., Instructor in Greek.

The Musical Association, composed of the Banjo, Mandolin, Guitar, and Glee Clubs, gave two concerts during the week—on Monday night in Schenectady and on Wednesday night in Albany. Both were society affairs and were well attended, a number of prominent ladies acting as patronesses. After the Albany concert the clubs were entertained by the Fort Orange Club.

The junior class will give a promenade on Friday, May 1, in Nott Memorial Hall.

W. H. Hall of the senior class has been appointed teacher in Jessup College, Beyrout, Syria.

RUTGERS COLLEGE NOTES.

Speakers at the Junior Exhibitions—Two Class Plays.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 26.—The trial for speakers at the junior exhibition was held on Wednesday, twelve students contesting. The winners and their subjects are here given: L. G. Leary, "A Plea for Independent Thought"; L. P. Peeke, "America for Americans"; C. P. Case, "Vox Populi, Vox Dei"; J. U. Caspender, "Moral Courage"; J. Scudder, "Blaine, the Statesman and Patriot"; W. J. Morrison, Jr., "The Ideal Element in Life"; R. B. Parrott, "Governmental Control of the Railways"; A. C. Meyer, "Independent Thoughts." The Rev. Mr. Stout of Japan, Peter F. Daly, Assistant Surrogate, and Prof. Clark acted as judges.

Gilbert A. Beaver, son of the ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, who is prominent in the work of the Intercollegiate Young Men's Christian Association, on Thursday evening made an address before the students, under the auspices of the College Association.

The sophomores on Friday night produced a play called "A Glimpse of Paradise" to a good-sized audience. The proceeds will go to the Athletic Association. W. C. Macfarland was director, and the following students were in the cast: Jacob Wyckoff, J. B. Guthrie, E. E. Van Cleef, W. E. Kelly, C. M. Ryno, F. K. W. Drury, W. P. Clark, and C. V. Smith.

Dr. Chester of the Chair of Mineralogy of Rutgers College has recently contributed a valuable work to scientific literature. This is a "Dictionary of Names of Minerals, Including History and Etymology."

At a meeting of the Targum Association, C. W. Voorhees was elected President and C. P. Case business manager for the ensuing year.

The Mandolin and Glee Clubs on Friday night gave a concert in Newark.

Rutgers's mastodon, which is now undergoing a process for mounting in Rochester, N. Y., is the largest in the country, its height being from twelve to thirteen feet, and, with its tusks, its length is twenty-four feet.

The senior class play, "A Minister's Son," will be given May 25. It is a bright, clean comedy, and will not offend any of the professors, as have some of the recent plays.

FRESHMAN BANQUET AT WELLS.

The Girls Presented by the Sophomores with P

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

AN UPWARD MOVEMENT CHECKED BY UNFOUNDED RUMORS.

Foreigners Alarmed by an Intimation that the Venezuelan Negotiations Had Been Abruptly Terminated—Domestic Conditions Generally Reassuring—The Money Market Growing Easier—Sugar and Tobacco Speculative Features.

MONDAY—A. M.

An upward movement, with a tendency to a much broader market, was checked midweek by the publication in The London Times of a dispatch from its American correspondent intimating that Venezuelan matters had relapsed into a dangerous stage and that negotiations between this country and Great Britain had been practically abandoned. Statements in the British House of Commons denying that there was a rupture and expressing the belief that the outcome of the negotiations would be satisfactory to all concerned were followed by a reiteration of the original allegations in The Times on Saturday. The uncertainty which the publications raised induced foreign holders of our stocks and securities to realize both in London and here. Nevertheless, prices on Saturday were higher than at the close of the previous week.

Aside from the incident referred to, the news of the week was generally encouraging. The industrial outlook is somewhat better than it was, but there is still room for improvement. Reports as to the condition of the crops have been satisfactory, showing as they do a marked improvement over conditions existing April 1, the date of the last Government report. Political developments have been encouraging, inasmuch as several State Conventions have incorporated in their platforms unequivocal expressions in favor of the gold standard. There is also a promise that Congress may adjourn before the end of next month, and, as its actions have been to the detriment of all business interests, final adjournment would be regarded with satisfaction. Progress has also been made in the reorganization of several bankrupt properties, and when they are once more in the hands of their owners, with a fair prospect of future prosperity, a dark cloud will have been removed from the financial horizon. The money market has shown signs of coming relief, commercial paper for the first time in several months being sought for at rates no longer prohibitive. Exchange rates have also fallen to a point where gold shipments are no longer profitable.

Speculative interest has centred principally in Sugar and Tobacco, although there has been a fair amount of business in the Grangers and some other railways. Burlington led the advance in the Grangers with a net gain of 2½ points, Northwestern is up about 2 points, and St. Paul and Rock Island about 1½ points each. Northwestern's earnings for March showed an increase over last year of over $400,000, while St. Paul for the third week in April gained $97,000. Missouri Pacific has been bought by insiders, and closed with a net gain of 2¼ points. There was good buying of the Vanderbilt specialties, with resultant advances. The only loss worthy of note was Sugar, which closed about 3 points lower.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	April 27, '95.
American Cotton Oil	15	13	27⅜
American Cotton Oil pf	58½	56½	77
*American Sugar Refs	126⅝	123¼	109⅝
*Am. Sugar Refineries pf	103½	102¾	98⅞
American Tobacco	75	69¾	105
American Tobacco pf	99	97⅛	110¾
Ann Arbor pf	28	25½	..
A., T. & S. F., all in. pd	16⅞	16	..
Atch., Topeka & S. F. pf	26	25	..
Atlantic & Pacific	½	½	1
Baltimore & Ohio	18¼	16⅝	56¾
*Brooklyn R. T	25⅞	23⅞	..
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts	17⅝	17	..
Canada Southern	51⅜	50¾	53½
Canadian Pacific	60¾	60⅜	46
Chesapeake & Ohio	18¾	16⅝	19½
Chicago Gas, trs	70⅞	68⅝	70
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	82⅝	79¾	74⅜
Chicago & Northwestern	106⅝	104½	97⅜
Chicago & Northwestern pf	148	148	141
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	79	77¼	62⅜
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	127½	127	116
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	73⅜	71⅝	66⅝
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	35⅞	34⅝	41¼
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	85	85	89½
Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	54	52½	..
Colorado Coal & Iron	23⅝	18	67⅝
Colorado Fuel & Iron	32	30½	25⅜
Columbus & Hocking Coal	23¼	23¼	..
Columbus H. V. & Toledo	18½	16¾	26⅜
Consolidated Gas Company	156½	156	120
Delaware & Hudson	128⅜	127½	127⅜
Del., Lack & Western	161½	159⅝	159
Denver & Rio Grande	13⅜	13⅜	14½
Denver & Rio Grande pf	49⅜	48¾	43½
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	8	8	7
Dist. & C. F., all in. paid	20¾	18⅝	8
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	98	98	97½
Erie	15⅝	15¼	9
Erie 1st pf	41	40½	24
Erie 2d pf	23¾	23¼	9
Evansville & Terre Haute	34	33½	..
Erie Tel. & Tel	60½	60⅜	53½
Flint & Pere Marquette	14½	14	14½
Flint & Pere Marquette pf	41½	40	34
General Electric	38¼	37	33⅜
Great Northern pf	110¾	110¾	104½
Illinois Central	97	96⅜	92¼
Illinois Steel Company	74⅝	72⅜	..
Iowa Central	9½	9	8½
Iowa Central pf	38	37¼	26
Laclede Gas	29¼	27½	28⅜
Laclede Gas pf	90	88	90
Lake Erie & Western	22	18	20⅜
Lake Erie & Western pf	73½	70⅝	77
Lake Shore	150½	148¼	142¾
Louisville & Nashville	53¼	51⅜	56⅜
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	9½	9	8
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago pf	21⅜	20½	27¼
Manhattan Beach	12	12	..
Manhattan Con	111¼	109	119
*Metropolitan Traction	106	105	90
Mexican Central	11	11	10
Michigan Central	97¾	95	100⅜
Minneapolis & St. Louis	20⅛	19¾	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf	80½	80	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	53½	51⅜	..
Minnesota Iron	70⅜	70	..
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	12⅞	12½	17⅜
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	29	27⅝	31½
Missouri Pacific	29⅜	26¾	26
*National Lead Company	28⅝	27	34¼
*National Lead Company pf	91½	91	88⅞
National Linseed Oil	19	19	28
National Starch 1st pf	52	50¼	..
New-England	48	48	..
New-Jersey Central	109¾	107¼	94⅜
New-York Central	98⅜	96⅛	99¼
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	14¾	14⅜	15
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	80	80	80
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	34⅜	34	28⅜
New-York, Sus. & Western	9	8⅝	12⅜
New-York, Sus. & Western pf	25½	22¾	36½
Norfolk & Western	8¾	8¼	16⅞
Norfolk & Western pf	5⅜	4½	13⅞
North American	6¼	5⅝	5½
Northern Pacific	1½	1⅜	4⅞
Northern Pacific, t. r	4¼	4	4¾
Northern Pacific pf	15½	10⅜	21½
Northern Pacific pf., t. r	13½	12	..
Ontario & Western	15¾	15¼	17½
Oregon S. L. & U. N., t. r	4⅝	4⅜	7½
Ore. S. L. & U. N., 1st in. pd	8¾	8¾	..
Pacific Mail	28¾	27⅝	23⅝
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	2¾	2¼	4¾
Philadelphia & Read., 1st in.pd	13¼	12	..
P., C., C. & St. L	17⅜	16⅜	18¼
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	56⅜	55⅜	49½
Pullman Palace Car Company	163	160	170¼
Quicksilver	1¾	1¾	4
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	115	115	114½
St. Louis Southwestern	5¼	5	6½
St. Louis Southwestern pf	12	11⅝	13
St. Paul & Duluth	25½	22¾	27
St. Paul & Omaha	43½	43½	30⅜
St. Paul & Omaha pf	122	122	..
Southern Pacific	20½	19¼	17⅝
Southern Railway	10¾	9¾	13⅞
Southern Railway pf	30⅛	29⅛	36½
Tennessee Coal & Iron	31⅝	30⅜	29⅜
Texas Pacific	8⅞	8½	10⅞
Union Pacific, t. r	10	8	13½
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	4	3¾	6
U. S. Cordage, t. r	5¾	4⅜	..
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r	11	9¾	..
U. S. Cordage 1st., t. r	22	19½	..
United States Express	48	48	41¼
*United States Leather	10¼	8¾	17
*United States Leather pf	64⅛	61¼	85
United States Rubber	28	26⅝	41⅜
United States Rubber pf	87¾	86⅛	94
Wabash	9⅝	8¾	7½
Wabash pf	19⅜	18¾	16⅜
Western Union Telegraph	87⅜	84⅜	89½
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11¾	9⅞	13⅜
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	38	35⅝	43½
Wisconsin Central	2¾	2⅜	4½

*Unlisted.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market has shown a declining tendency. Call loans were made at 2½@3 per cent., the average for the week being about 2¾ per cent. Time money was freely offered. Quotations were 3@3½ per cent. for 30 to 90 days and 3½@4 per cent. for four to six months.

Commercial paper was in better demand. Rates were 5 per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5¾ per cent. for four months' commission-house names, and 5½@6 per cent. for prime and 6@6½ per cent. for good single names having from four to six months to run.

The Bank of England gained £424,825 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 59.80, became 60.00. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 1,625,000f in gold and lost 1,100,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was dull and generally easier. The posted rates for sterling on Saturday were $4.88 for sixty-day bills and $4.89 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.87½@$4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88½@$4.88¾ for demand, $4.88¾@$4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86½@$4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—70c premium. Boston—10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 75c premium, telegraphic, 10c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛@¼ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25@50c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¾@68¼.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 54c.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $18,922,494 and the exports for the same period $16,640,664. The net imports, therefore, have been $2,281,830. The net exports for the same period in 1895 were $16,298,057.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $2,539,325. The banks now hold $20,678,675 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $1,062,900, an increase in specie of $372,300, an increase in legal tenders of $2,980,000, an increase in deposits of $3,255,500, and a decrease in circulation of $34,500.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	April 25, '96.	April 18, '96.	April 27, '95.
Loans	$467,282,700	$466,219,800	$380,504,600
Specie	59,002,600	58,629,400	68,203,900
Legal t'd'rs	83,504,200	80,524,200	86,216,900
Net depos's	487,312,500	484,057,000	516,630,500
Circulation	13,317,400	13,351,900	13,198,800

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirement:

	April 25, '96.	April 18, '96.	April 27, '95.
Specie	$59,002,600	$58,629,400	$68,203,900
Legal t'd'rs	83,504,200	80,524,200	86,216,900
Total reserve	$142,506,800	$139,153,600	$154,420,800
Reserve required ag't deposits	121,828,125	121,014,250	129,150,125
Excess reserve above legal req'ments	$20,678,675	$18,139,350	$25,270,675

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896	$20,678,675	1891	$6,975,125
1895	25,270,675	1890	3,323,225
1894	83,417,950	1889	13,426,950
1893	12,156,150	1888	16,116,525
1892	19,532,975	1887	7,139,925

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Cot. Oil	1	Laclede Gas pf	1
Am. Cot. Oil pf	1⅞	Lake E. & W. pf	1½
Brooklyn R. T	2½	Lake Shore	2⅜
Can. Southern	1½	L. N. A. & C. pf	1¼
Can. Pacific	2	Manhattan Beach	2
Chesapeake & Ohio	1	Michigan Cent	2¾
Chic. & Northwest	1⅞	Missouri Pacific	2⅛
Chic., Bur. & Q	2½	M., K. & T. pf	1
Chic., Mil. & St. P	1⅝	New-Jersey Central	2
Chic., R. I. & P	1¼	New-York Central	1⅜
Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	1¼	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf	1¾
Col., H. V. & T	1½	Northern Pacific pf	1⅛
Consolidated Gas	1½	Pullman Car	4
Del. & Hudson	1⅝	St. P. & Omaha	3¾
Denver & R. G	1	United S. Cord. pf	1¼
Den. & R. G. pf	1⅝	U. S. Cord. gtd	3
D. & C. F., all in. pd	1¼	U. S. Leather pf	2⅛
Evans. & T. H	2½	West. Union	2
Illinois Central	2	Wheel. & L. E. pf	1½
Laclede Gas	1⅝		

DECLINED.

Am. Sugar Ref	2¾	Erie T. & T	1½
Am. Tobacco pf	2¼	Illinois Steel	2¼
Ann Arbor pf	2	Norfolk & West. pf	1

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Ann Arbor, 1st	1½	Nor. & W. 100 yr 5s	1½
Balt. & Ohio 5s, 1988	1	Nor. Pac. col. tr. nts	2¾
Balt. & O. con. 1925	4	Northwest. ext. 4s	2
Brook. Elev. 1st	2½	Ore. S. L. 6s, t. r	1⅝
Ches. & O. 1st R. & A. con	1	Peo. & East. 1st	1½
Chi. & E. Ill. con	1	Pitts. & West. 1st	3
Chi. Gas Lt. Co. 1st	1¼	Pitts., Shen. & L. E. 1st	2
Den. & R. G. 4s	2½	Reading 2d pf. inc	1⅜
Hous. & Tex. gen	1	St. J. & Gr. I. 1st	1
Iowa Cent. 1st	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d cl.	1½
Kan. Pac. con. cfts	3¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d Class A	1
Louis. & N. gen. 6s	2½	Class B	1
L. & N. unif. 4s	1	Class C	1⅛
Mid. of N. J. 1st	1	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	1
Mil. & N. 1st, 1913	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d con	1⅛
Minn. & St. L. 5s	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s	1
Mo. Pacific con	1¾	St. P. gen. 4s, A	2
N., C. & St. L. con.	1½	St. P. 1st C. & P. 6s	2
N. Y., S. & W. gen.	2	San A. & A. P. 1st	1
North. Pac. 1st c.	2⅜	So. P. of Arizona 1st	2
North. Pac. 3d c.	2	S. P., D. & G. 1st	1⅝
Nor. Pac. con., t. r	1¼	U. P., D. & G. 1st	1
Nor. Pac. Term. 1st	1	U. S. Cordage 1st	2
Nor. Pac. & Mon. 1st	1	U. S. Leather 6s	1
t. r	2¾	Wilkesbarre & E. 1st	1½

DECLINED.

Northern Pacific con	1½

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1895. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
April 23, 1896	£47,868,666	
April 25, 1895	37,492,282	

BANK OF FRANCE.

April 23, 1896	78,149,560	£49,699,014
April 25, 1895	82,640,665	49,305,578

BANK OF GERMANY.

April 23, 1896	29,761,700	14,880,850
April 25, 1895	38,138,253	15,577,597

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

April 23, 1896	26,266,000	12,798,000
April 25, 1895	18,606,000	13,612,000

SPAIN.

April 23, 1896	8,016,000	10,470,000
April 25, 1895	8,004,000	12,410,060

NETHERLANDS.

April 23, 1896	2,624,000	6,964,000
April 25, 1895	4,280,000	7,050,000

BELGIUM.

April 23, 1896	2,698,000	1,349,000
April 25, 1895	3,334,667	1,667,333
Total last week	£195,383,926	£96,100,864
Week ending April 16	193,889,962	95,634,029
Corresponding week last year	191,813,734	100,304,655

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$8,898,197
Corresponding week 1895	9,649,441
Since Jan. 1, 1896	160,008,127
Corresponding period 1895	175,105,040

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$7,627,520
Corresponding week 1895	6,608,046
Since Jan. 1, 1896	113,635,510
Corresponding period 1895	102,297,916

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Thursday	$40,856
Corresponding week 1895	964,353
Since Jan. 1, 1896	18,822,726
Corresponding period 1895	15,593,297

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$1,527,724
Corresponding week 1895	1,934,385
Since Jan. 1, 1896	33,779,047
Corresponding period 1895	42,880,038

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges for week ending April 25	$566,926,753
Balances for week ending April 25	36,911,048
Exchanges for week ending April 18	556,906,172
Balances for week ending April 18	32,787,804
Exchanges for week ending April 11	524,401,080
Balances for week ending April 11	32,066,728
Exchanges for week ending April 4	527,449,092
Balances for week ending April 4	33,087,441
Exchanges for week ending March 28	485,144,163
Balances for week ending March 28	27,748,007
Exchanges for week ending March 21	553,320,228
Balances for week ending March 21	31,804,436

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, April 25.—There has been some revival of interest in the traction stocks this week, and a moderate rally has occurred in prices. The volume of trading is still small, but money is considerably easier, and brokers now have no difficulty in carrying stocks on margin. During the last three months merchants and manufacturers have absorbed nearly all the available funds of the banks, but during the last two weeks the demand from the iron trade has fallen off, and in some instances borrowers have gone East to take advantage of the lower rates of discount prevailing there. Stock brokers will therefore feel more disposed to open margin accounts, and in the opinion of the Street the market will broaden. Pleasant Valley Railway stock has been the strongest of the traction, advancing to $19 bid (par $25) on a report that a syndicate of Eastern capitalists has secured a thirty-day option on a controlling interest in the company. When proposed consolidated Traction syndicate first set about getting roads to form a system, it was proposed to include the Pleasant Valley Road, which is one of the most important systems on the north side, but which has been handicapped by building too many unremunerative branch lines. It is thought that Baltimore people, who are interested in the Second Avenue Traction here, are also interested in the Pleasant Valley deal. It is stated that the new preferred stock of the Consolidated will bear 6 per cent. dividends, and that the majority of the stock will be taken by Philadelphia and New-York capital. The natural gas shares have ruled firm but inactive. Bank stocks are strong and higher, but there is little or no improvement in the bond market.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chartiers Valley Gas Co	5½	..
Philadelphia Co	20⅝	20¾
Wheeling Gas Co	18	18½
Central Traction Co	28½	29
Citizens' Traction Co	57	..
Pleasant Valley	19	..
Pittsburg & Birmingham	15	15¼
Duquesne Traction Co	35¾	36
Pittsburg, Allg'y & Manchester	38	40
Westinghouse Elec. Co. 2d pf	20½	30
Union Switch & Signal Co	18	18½
Union Switch & Signal Co. pf	38	..
Westinghouse Air Brake Co	160	..

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, April 25.—The local security market was active during the past week, and the changes in prices were numerous. The widest fluctuations were for Manhattan Oil, which is now quoted at 55 bid. The advance in that stock is thought to be in sympathy with the rapid rise in Standard Oil, which is now quoted at 242 bid. Another local oil stock that has become popular of late is the Fort Orange Oil Company. This company pays dividends regularly at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum. Messrs. Oscar L. Hasey and J. Irving Wendell, who have just returned from an inspection of the company's plant in Ohio, report the prospects exceedingly bright. Commercial Union Telegraph continues to be in demand. The large blocks of this stock which were offering around 105 have all been absorbed, and the stock closed to-day at 106 bid and 107 asked. Troy City Railway is firm at 90 bid. The transfer system was inaugurated on Tuesday, and so far has proved a success. Albany Railway holds firm, with little stock offering. There were a number of changes in the quotations for bank shares. The bond market was quiet.

The Westcott Express Company has obtained control of the privilege for the transfer system of baggage over the Erie Railroad. Several innovations in the service have been introduced over the New-York Central that have proved of mutual benefit to both the company and its patrons. The shareholders of the Albany Railway are offered the right to subscribe for $250,000 new stock at par in the proportion of one share of new to six of old, payment to be made May 1, Aug. 1, and Nov. 1. This issue will make the capital outstanding amount to $1,750,000. The rights for the new stock are quoted at 120.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna R. R	170	..
Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	139	..
Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany City National Bank	90	92
Albany City Storage & Ware. Co	100	..
Albany Cold Storage Co	100	..
Albany County Bank	130	..
Albany Insurance Co	110½	..
Albany Railroad stock	136	138
*Albany R. R. cn. 5s, due 1940	110¼	..
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co	104	..
Celluloid Company	61	63
Commercial Insurance Co	103	..
Commercial Union Telegraph Co	106	107
†Consolidated Car Heating Company	29	30
First National Bank	160	163
Hudson River Telephone Company	55	58
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio	55	..
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	178	180
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	150	154
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	112½
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	100	100½
New-York Air Brake Co	8	12½
N. Y. & G. L. R. R. gtd. 5s, 1911	105	106
New-York State Bank	220	225
Park Bank	125	..
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	..
South End Bank	50	60
*Steinway Electric R. R. 6s	110¾	114
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mills 6s, 1895	100	..
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Electric Railroad of Saratoga	20	..
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga, 1922	100	..
Union Railway Co. of New-York	99½	102
Union Railway Co. of N. Y. 5s, 1922	102½	105½
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	116	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mortgage	114	..
*Westchester Elec. R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	100½	101½
Westcott Express Company	20	30
Westcott Express Company pf	100	110

TROY SECURITIES.

Central National Bank	118	120
Citizens' Incandescent Company	200	..
Manufacturers' National Bank	200	210
Manufacturers' Nat. Bank of Cohoes	145	170
Mutual National Bank	180	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	95	100
National Bank of Cohoes	135	140
National Bank of West Troy	125	130
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Steinway Railway 4s	45	50
Steinway Railway 6s	108½	..
Troy City National Bank	160	165
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	107	108
Troy Gas Company stock	125	127
*Troy Gas Company deb. 6s	113	114
*Troy Gas Company cn. 5s	108	..
Troy Railroad Company	90	91
Troy Telephone & Cable Company	90	..
Union National Bank	250	..

*And accrued interest. †Nominal.

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, April 25.—The local stock market for the week shows no important features. Prices, as a rule, were firmer, and the offerings continued light. The bank stocks were quiet, though in good demand. The manufacturing stocks were inactive, with little or no change in prices. Insurance stocks were firm. Narragansett Electric Light and Providence Gas were quiet and firm; the former sold at 83¼ and the latter at 90½.

The local money market ruled about the same as last week, with commercial paper quoted at 6@7 per cent., call loans between banks at 4 per cent., and loans on cotton at 7 per cent.

Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, Providence, R. I., quote closing prices as follows:

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
American	45¼	47	Nat. Ex	101½	..
Atlantic	34	37	N. N. Amer.	44½	45½
Black. C	24¾	25½	Nat. Com	42¾	44
City	98	..	Old	113	..
Commercial	46¾	47¼	Providence	755	..
Eagle	55	..	Phenix	71	..
Fifth	44½	46	Rhode Isl.	24⅜	26¼
First	134	..	Roger Will.	..	74
Fourth	120	..	Second	128	..
Globe	54	..	Third	85	..
High St	61	..	Traders'	40	..
Manuf'rs'	140	..	Westminster	59½	..
Merchants'	63	64	Weybosset	42	44½
Mechanics'	52¾	54			

PAWTUCKET.

First	156	..	Slater 158	..
Pacific	60	..		

TRUST COMPANIES.

Industrial	100	105	U. T. Co 50	..
Mercantile	30	35		

RAILROADS.

N. Y., N. H. & H	173	..	Paw. Val	140	..
Prov. & S	97	105	Prov. & W	250	255
			P., W. & B	126	..

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

Am. Screw	192½	200	N. & P. W. pf	100	105
Am. Supply	70	..	N. & P. W. 6s	100	..
A. & Sims	30	..	P. Hair Co	39	42½
Gor. Mfg.	90	105	*R. I. P. H-S	42	46
Gor. Mfg. pf	117½	..	*R. I. P. H-S pf	..	92
Nich. File	57½	..			
N. & P. W	80	..			

INSURANCE.

Equitable	50	..	Prov. W 50
Merchants'	50	..	

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

Nar. Elec	82½	83½	Prov. Tel	85½	88
Prov. Gas	89	90½	R. I. Elec P.	118	124
Paw. Gas	81	..	Woon. Elec	..	110

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. I. S. D	64½	..

*Ex dividend.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, April 25.—The rate of discount during the past week for three months' bills was ¾ per cent., and for thirty-day bills, ½ per cent. The money market was stagnant. The plethora of gold was as large as ever. Silver was firmer, but the price was unchanged. At the Stock Exchange business was larger. Consols fell ¾.

There was more business in American railroad securities, the large operators leading the public into that line of speculation. Illinois Central advanced 3; Northern Pacific, 2¾; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, 2; Louisville and Nashville, 1½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 1¼; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé A's, 1; Denver and Rio Grande and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific preferred, each ¾; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Union Pacific, and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, each ½, and New-York, Lake Erie and Western, ¼; Union Pacific and Norfolk and Western, each declined ½.

Warsaw Reports a Mirage.

From The Chicago Times-Herald, April 22.

The strangest phenomenon ever seen in Warsaw, Ind., was visible yesterday during the big storm. It was a mirage of the Masonic Temple in Chicago. The great building hung in the sky, apparently over a wagon factory near the public square. Yesterday was a strange day in more ways than one in Warsaw. The wind was high and rain fell furiously. Hail as large as walnuts rattled on the housetops and battered the windows of buildings. A great cloud hung, after the storm had subsided, in the western sky, and on its face was pictured the Masonic Temple in complete mirage. The structure was plainly visible, and people could be seen walking about in its vicinity. Warsaw is 109 miles from Chicago, on the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Road. It has a population of 3,500.

Envelopes.

From Notes and Queries.

In Mrs. Delany's "Autobiography and Correspondence," second series, 1862, Vol. II., Page 183, Mrs. Boscawen, writing on Dec. 2, 1775, says: "You see I have got a grande envelope that the Post Office clerks may not again read mes sornaises." Mr. Edward Peacock remarks that he had just seen "among the papers of an old Yorkshire family, an envelope of thin paper, just like those of the modern square kind now in use. The letter inclosed is dated Geneva, 1759."

The earliest quotation given in the "N. E. D." is dated "before 1714," and is from Burnet's "History of My Own Times," 1724, I., 302. Charles Lamb, in one or two of his letters, expresses a strong objection to the use of envelopes.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office of the Treasurer,
New-York, April 27, 1896.

A dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN & OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New-York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on and after May 15, 1896, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on April 30, 1896.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

OFFICE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
23 Broad St., (Mills Building,)
New-York, April 24, 1896.

Coupons due May 1, 1896, from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office:

Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway Co. (Western Division) first mortgage 5 per cent.

Southern Pacific of Cal. First Cons. 5s.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD CO.,
April 13, 1896.

The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on May 1, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. April 23, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 2, 1896.

F. D. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK,
Near 5th Av.
Depository Stock of New-York.
New-York, April 21, 1896.
DIVIDEND NO. 7.

SALES OF REALTY TO-DAY.

The following sales of real estate at auction will be held to-day, at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David McClure, referee, 242 East Seventy-seventh Street, south side, 175 feet west of Second Avenue, T-shaped plot, 38 feet front by about 102 feet deep and 138 feet wide in rear, three-story brick building in front, and one and three story brick and frame buildings in rear. Due on judgment, $16,745.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Francis D. Hoyt, referee, 813 Union Avenue, west side, 125 feet north of Cedar Street, 20.3 by 168 by irregular, three-story frame tenement, with store in front and frame buildings in rear. Due on judgment, $1,115.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, L. L. Delafield, referee, 236 West Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 105.1½ feet west of Broadway, 20 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,309; on prior mortgage, $8,455.

By William Kenrelly, foreclosure sale, Winthrop Parker, referee, 20 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 285 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 100.11, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,740.

At the Town Hall, New-Rochelle, 11 A. M.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, George G. Sickles estate, Robert L. Wenley, referee, nineteen plots on Spring Street and Lockwood and Sickles Avenues, two plots at the corner of North Street and Colgni Avenue, and the homestead of 100 913-1000 acres, all at New-Rochelle.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe and Shipman, JJ.—Room 122 Post Office Building, 10:30 A. M. 174—Hutson vs. steamship Advance, &c. 168—Tinsley vs. Jemison. 177—Reliance Insurance Company vs. New-York and Cuba Steamship Company. 178—New-York and Cuba Steamship Company vs. Reliance Insurance Company. 169—Clark Thread Company vs. Armitage.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Room 40 Post Office Building, 11 A. M. 70—Stahl vs. steamship Niagara. 71—Johnson vs. same. 74—McAllister vs. Ritweisner. 106—New-York and South Brooklyn Ferry Company vs. steamship Saratoga. 96—Blake Manufacturing Company vs. steamer Alfred Dumois. 104—Carter vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Room 47 Post Office Building, Tuesday, April 28, 11 A. M.

Equity Calendar.—20—Bogardus vs. Grace. 23—Campbell vs. The Mayor, &c. 85—Amolin Chemical Company vs. J. B. Kielhorn Rubber Company. 38—Sun Electric Company vs. Shriver. 39—Washburn vs. National Wall Paper Company. 42—Sidell vs. Missouri Pacific Railway.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess until Friday, May 1, 1896.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Sp ɔth, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—Ex-parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Pryor, J.—Motions.

Demurrer.—No. 146.

Preferred Causes.—Nos. 2829, 2738, 2639, 2825, 2618, 2664. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Law and Fact.—Nos. 2124, 2211, 1347, 2077, 2205, 2204, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1488, 1925, 1803, 1699, 2920, 1967. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Truax, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Beekman, J.—Elevated railroad cases. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.

Nos. 6927, 5112, 2060, 2265, 2317, 2327, 2484, 1645, 3012, 1531, 836, 2269. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Bookstaver, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI—Parker, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gleegerich, J.

Nos. 810, 809, 1697, 1856, 1857, 8114, 2101. Judge to charge.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII., IX., and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Freedman, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Daly, P. J.: McAdam and Bischoff, JJ.

Motions.—Nos. 1 to 5, inclusive.

Appeals from Orders of City Court.—Nos. 1 to 12, inclusive.

Appeals from Judgments of City Court.—Nos. 1 to 1, inclusive.

Appeals from Judgments of District Courts.—Nos. 1 to 24, inclusive.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. No day calendar.

Wills for Probate.—Edwin A. Jackson, Marvelle W. Cooper, at 10:30 A. M. Patrick Duncan at 2 P. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.

No. 1165—Will of James Riley, at 10:30 A. M. No. 1158—Will of Joseph O'Mara, at 10:30 A. M. No. 1166—Will of Mary E. Burke, at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—General Term—McCarthy, P. J.; Conlan and Schuchman, JJ. Appeals from orders 1 to 6, inclusive. Appeals from judgments 1 to 13, inclusive.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Herald Employes Co-operative Building and Loan Association vs. Hickey—Isaac B. Brennan. Hayward vs. Church—Edward H. Van Ingen, Jr. Matter of Harris—Jesse S. Nelson.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Brown, P. J.; Pratt, Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, JJ. Enumerated.—Nos. 200, 202, 204, 205, 206, 191, 208, 127, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term. No calendar till first Monday in May.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Smith, J. Part II.—Dickey, J. Part III.—Clement, J. Part IV.—Van Wyck, J. Nos. 4117, 4522, 1391, 1535½, 2386, 2387, 2388, 1821½, 2317, 2312, 4727, 4047, 4784, 4334, 4673, 4334, 1250 and 1251, 2168, 1802, 1805, 2379, 1913, 1712, 1718, 1018, 1371, 217, 2286, 1929, 1598, 1602, 4692, 1334, 4856, 2366, 2123, 697, 1606, 2121, 2336, 2340, 1267, 1823, 2590, 4688, 1766, 4613, 595, 2010, 2135, 2023.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Hurd, J. Part II.—Aspinall, J. Criminal calendar.

COUNTY COURT.—There will not be a civil calendar till the first Monday in May.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S. The wills of John Gibson, Jane Brennan, Thomas J. Lee, James McCormick, Elva Walngardt, James C. Chapman, John Bridgeway, Adam Pennell, Katie Farren, Katharine Guedenkirch, Eliza Rogers, and Anna B. Goettleman. Contested calendar.—At 10:30 A. M.: No. 31—The will of Henry Walke.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

WEDNESDAY, April 29th, 1896,

at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 59 to 65 Liberty St., at 12 o'clock noon.

THE VALUABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY

S. E. Cor. of West Broadway & Prince St.,

No. 138 PRINCE STREET,

6-story building, 25 feet x101 feet.

Nos. 140 AND 142 PRINCE ST.

5-story building, 50 feet x101 feet.

Leased at $17,000 to U. S. Government and other tenants.

Mortgage, $135,000 at five per cent.

Maps and further particulars at the office of H. S. Abbot, 1,122 Broadway, corner 25th St., or of the Auctioneer, 9 Pine St. and 1 Madison Av. Telephone, 1442 Cortlandt. (5243.)

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction,

TUESDAY, MAY 5th, 1896,

at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 59 to 65 Liberty St., at 12 o'clock noon,

ABSOLUTE SALE

OF THE VALUABLE PLOT OF LOTS,

180 feet front by 100 feet 6 inches deep on the

Northerly Side of West 70th St.,

and 220 feet west of West End Avenue. The property will be sold subject to mortgages amounting to $50,000 at 5 per cent.

Maps and further particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, 9 Pine St., 1 Madison Av. Telephone, 1442 Cortlandt. (5268)

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction, on

TUESDAY, April 28, 1896,

At 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

EXECUTOR'S SALE,

BY ORDER OF HARRIE G. NEWTON, EXECUTOR OF THE ESTATE OF HENRY J. NEWTON, deceased.

The Choice & Valuable Property

Nos. 669 to 685 Hudson St., 22 to 36 9th Avenue,

being entire square between

13th and 14th Streets, Nos. 419, 421, & 460 Broome St.,

Southwest Corner Morgan and Washington Streets, Jersey City, New-Jersey,

and

No. 151 South Fourth Avenue, bet. E. 2d and E. 3d Sts., Mount Vernon, New-York.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction, on

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1896,

at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE

RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS,

NORTHWEST CORNER MOUNT PLEASANT TURNPIKE AND WILDWOOD AV.,

LLEWELLYN PARK, ORANGE, N. J.;

known as THE FOWLER property.

Maps, &c., at office of Dunning & Fowler, Attorneys, 67 Wall St., and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction, on

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1896,

at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

PARTITION SALE,

3 4-story brick dwellings and factory, with plot of land,

Nos. 365, 367, & 369 West 11th St.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction, on

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1896,

at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

TRUSTEES' SALE.

CLOSE AN ESTATE.

3-story brick building, with store and lot,

No. 94 8th Avenue,

between 14th and 15th Sts.

For maps, &c., apply to Alfred Ely, Esq., attorney for trustee, 31 Nassau St., and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auct'rs, WILL SELL AT AUCTION WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29,

At 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.,

56 AND 58 ALLEN ST.,

Near Grand St.

No. 56 is a 1-story and basement brick building, covering entire lot, with foundations deep and broad enough to support a six-story building. No. 58 is a 5-story and basement brick building, covering entire lot. Will be sold as one plot. Each lot has independent walls. Size of plot 40x88x39.9x87.11.

Maps at auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on

THURSDAY, APRIL 30TH, 1896,

At 12 o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

The 3-story brick front and rear houses and lots

NO. 72 GROVE STREET,

near West 4th St.

Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, 24 Pine St. (917)

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR SALE AT $100,000, OR FOR RENT AT $2,000 a Year.—A beautiful country place of sixty acres, with a superb view and furnished house, at Scarsdale, Westchester Co., N. Y. Apply to A. JAY BRUEN, 41 Park Row.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Central Park Apartments.

Madrid, Grenada, Barcelona, Lisbon, Salamanca, Valencia, Cordova, Tolosa, Central Park South, (59th St.,) 58th St., and 7th Av. Company's office in buildings.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO., 58th St. and 7th Av., and 55 Liberty St., NEW-YORK. 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

1,418 BROADWAY.—Desirable 9-room flat; elevator; all modern improvements; light all around. Apply to janitor.

SINGLE EIGHT-ROOM FLAT.—Steam heated; all improvements; rent, $36. Apply on premises, 169 East 90th St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New-York, held in and for the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of February, 1896.—Present: Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, Justice.—In the matter of the petition of a majority of the Trustees of the RECAMIER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, a corporation, for a voluntary dissolution.—Order to show cause.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Harriet Hubbard Ayer and Frank J. Sprague, a majority of the Trustees of the said RECAMIER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, a domestic corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of New-York, and the schedules thereto annexed, duly verified by the petitioners on the third day of February, 1896, with due proof of service of said petition and schedules upon the Attorney General of the State of New-York; and upon reading and filing the notice of presentment attached to said petition, together with due proof of service thereof and of the order proposed to be entered on said petition on the said Attorney General, and on all the papers and proceedings herein, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said corporation is insolvent and that a dissolution thereof would be beneficial to the interests of its stockholders;

Now, on motion of Albert S. Thayer, Attorney for the Petitioners, no one appearing to oppose it is

Ordered, That all persons interested in said corporation show cause before this court, at a special Term thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the twelfth day of May, 1896, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why the said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is further

Ordered, That a copy of this order be published at least once a week for the three weeks immediately preceding said twelfth day of May, 1896, in The Albany Argus, a newspaper published at Albany, N. Y., and in The New-York Law Journal and The New-York Times, being newspapers published in the City and County of New-York; and it is further

Ordered, That a copy of this order be served on each of the persons specified in the schedules annexed to the petition upon which this order is granted as a creditor or stockholder of the corporation, or as a person to whom an engagement of the corporation is to be performed, other than a person whose residence is stated to be unknown or to be without the United States, either personally at least twenty days before the said twelfth day of May, 1896, or by depositing a copy of the order at least forty days before the said twelfth day of May, 1896, in the Post Office, inclosed in a postpaid wrapper addressed to the person to be served at his residence as stated in the schedules. ap20-1aw8wM

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of THE WEEKLY TIMES and study it. You will be satisfied that you can never again afford to be without it.

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FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES.

Excellent light rooms with access to working library.

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JOHN C. WHITNEY, AUDITOR,

NEW-YORK LIFE BUILDING,

346 BROADWAY.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY.

4 and 6 Warren St.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

MILLBROOK, N. Y.—Colonial house; wide piazzas; fourteen rooms; with ten acres shade and fruit trees; large carriage house; stabling for eight horses; ice house filled; two miles from station. Address A. B., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—JOHN LANZER, plaintiff, against JULIUS WOLFF, ANNA WOLFF, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date January 14, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of April, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, and with the two buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Union Avenue, distant (125) one hundred and twenty-five feet northerly from the point formed by the intersection of the said westerly line of Union Avenue with the northerly line of Cedar Street, and running thence westerly and parallel to the said northerly line of Cedar Street, (168) one hundred and sixty-eight feet to a line drawn parallel to the easterly line of Tinton Avenue, at a distance of one hundred feet easterly therefrom; thence northerly, parallel to the said easterly line of Tinton Avenue (25) twenty-five feet and (6) six inches; thence easterly and parallel to the said northerly line of Cedar Street, (164) one hundred and sixty-four feet and (9) nine inches to the said northerly line of Union Avenue; thence southerly along the said westerly line of Union Avenue (20) twenty feet (3) three inches to the point or place of beginning; be all the said several distances and dimensions more or less, being the same premises conveyed to Julius Wolff by John W. Decker on the sixteenth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.—Dated New-York, April 17, 1896.

FRANCIS D. HOYT, Referee.

READ, HATTING & WINTNER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 5 Beekman Street, New-York City.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH Street.—THE GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK, plaintiff, against HANNAH SHANNON et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of April, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on Monday, the 4th day of May, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street distant one hundred and thirty-four (134) feet two (2) inches westwardly from the southwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and running thence westwardly and along the southerly side of said One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches; thence southwardly and on a line parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of block between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Streets; thence running eastwardly and along said centre line of block sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches; thence northwardly and on a line parallel or nearly so with Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street at the point or place of beginning, being the same premises now known as Number 206 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street.—Dated New-York, April 10th, 1896.

CHAS. DONOHUE, Referee.

JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 200 Broadway, New-York City.

ap13-2aw3wM&Th&my4

SIXTY-FIFTH STREET.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—MARY H. MYER, as trustee of the estate of Clark L. Sharpsteen, deceased, plaintiff, against JOHN N. HAYWARD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the fifteenth day of April, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 11th day of May, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises mentioned and described in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixty-fifth Street, distant three hundred and fifty-nine feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Amsterdam Avenue with the southerly side of Sixty-fifth Street, and running thence southerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Sixty-fifth Street nineteen feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Sixty-fifth Street, at or in the southerly line of Sixty-fifth Street nineteen feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being known as No. 146 West Sixty-fifth Street, and being situate in Section 4, in Block 1,136 on the land map of the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, April 17, 1896.

G. W. ALBRIGHT, Referee.

LEAVITT, WOOD & KEITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.

ap20-2aw3wM&Th&my11

NINETY-SEVENTH STREET, NO. 158 WEST.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—An ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF RESPECTABLE AGED INDIGENT FEMALES IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against JAMES C. CALDWELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of April, 1896, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, on the 12th day of May, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situated in the City of New-York, known as No. 158 West 97th (Ninety-seventh) Street and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Ninety-seventh Street distant two hundred and sixty-two (262) feet eastward from the southeasterly corner of Ninety-seventh Street and Tenth Avenue, now Amsterdam Avenue, and running thence easterly along the southerly line of Ninety-seventh Street nineteen (19) feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Tenth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches; thence westwardly, parallel with Ninety-seventh Street, nineteen (19) feet, and thence northwardly, parallel with Tenth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the southerly line of Ninety-seventh Street, at the place of beginning; with the easterly and westerly walls of the building being party walls.—Dated New-York, April 16th, 1896.

GEO. C. BLANKE, Referee.

W. F. DUNNING, Plaintiff's Attorney, 67 Wall Street, New-York City. ap17-2aw3wF&M

SIXTEENTH STREET, WEST.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York. [illegible], plaintiff, against JOHN BEST and others, defendants:

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale in the above entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of April, 1896, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 5th day of May, 1896, at 12:00 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, to wit:

"All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situated in the City of New-York, and bounded and containing as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixteenth (16th) Street, distant five hundred and seventeen (517) feet four (4) inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Sixth (6th) Avenue and Sixteenth (16th) Street, running thence westerly along Sixteenth (16th) Street seventeen (17) feet four (4) inches; thence northerly and in an angular direction ninety-two (92) feet one (1) inch, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the centre line of the block twenty-one (21) feet one (1) inch, or thereabouts, and thence southerly ninety-two (92) feet to the place of beginning, being known as number one hundred and forty-one (141) West Sixteenth Street.—Dated New-York, April 8th, 1896. THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

WILLIAM H. BLAIN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 271 Broadway, N. Y. ap18-2aw3wM&Th&my6

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INS. CO.

BUILDING,

Madison Ave., N. E. cor. 28d St.

OFFICES FOR RENT

in this new and elegant building; large and small, single or en suite, at rents from $200 up.

(5255) APPLY TO

GEO. R. READ,

1 MADISON AV.

TO LET—The corner store and basement room 76 6th Av., corner Waverley Place; good business stand; also first floor of three rooms at 133 Waverley Place; immediate possession. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, 86 4th Av.

TO LET—The store 8 Bowery; good stand for business; immediate possession. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, 86 4th Av.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON

& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.

Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.

J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

CAPE COD.—Wychmere Summer cottages, Harwichport; completely furnished; sanitary plumbing; warm sea bathing; forest; rentals, $200 up; circular. J., 71 East 87th St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BANG, HENRY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY J. BANG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the Sturtevant House, No. 1,186 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of March, 1896. F. W. BERGSTEIN, Executor, &c. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Attorney for Executor, 49 and 51 Chambers St., N. Y. City. mh30-1aw6mM

BLOODGOOD, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BLOODGOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of April, 1896. HENRY W. HAYDEN, JOHN H. BLOODGOOD, Executors. W. KINTZING POST, Atty. for Executors, 120 Broadway. ap27-1aw6mM

DUNNING, BENJAMIN F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. DUNNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 54 East 120th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of October, 1895. CATHERINE B. McCARTHY, Administratrix. o28-1aw6mM

ODELL, ANN M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN M. ODELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of September, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of February, 1896. GEO. W. McADAM, Executor. ALBERT J. APPELL, Attorney for Executor, 51 Chambers St., City. mh9-1aw6mM

PIKE, SYLVESTER M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SYLVESTER M. PIKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, administratrix, at the office of Thos. S. Mount, her attorney, at his place of transacting business, at Stony Brook, Suffolk County, New-York, on or before the 28th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of April, 1896. SARAH M. HOGAN, Administratrix. THOS. S. MOUNT, Attorney, Stony Brook, Suffolk Co., N. Y. ap20-1aw6mM

SAMUEL, MARK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARK W. SAMUEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wm. Douglas Moore, 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June, next.—Dated New-York the 14th day of November, 1895. CECILIA S. SAMUEL, Administratrix. WM. DOUGLAS MOORE, Attorney for Administratrix. 137 Broadway, New-York City. n18-1aw6mM

SHEFFIELD, CHARLES JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES JOSEPH SHEFFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the Windsor Hotel, No. 571 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of February, 1896. LAURA B. SHEFFIELD, Administratrix. BOARDMAN & CHILDS, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 35 Broadway, New-York City. f10-1aw6mM

SHERARD, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID SHERARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Linder & Remig Manufacturing Co., No. 329 West Twelfth Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of June, next.—Dated New-York, the fourth day of December, 1895 THOMAS J. SHERARD, Administrator, with the will annexed. LESLIE M. DANIEL, Attorney for Administrator, with the will annexed, 70 Wall Street, New-York City. d9-1aw6mM

WARING, EDMUND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND WARING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Augustus C. Brown, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of May, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of November, 1895. FERNANDO BALTES, Executor. AUGUSTUS C. BROWN, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New-York City. n25-1aw6mM

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.

Open until 9 P. M. to-day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending May 2d will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Trave, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Trave.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul, via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland.")

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam";) at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Aller, via Southampton and Bremen.

SATURDAY.—At 12:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 6:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take Printed Matter, &c., for Germany, and Specially Addressed Printed Matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take Specially Addressed Printed Matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take Printed Matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and Specially Addressed Printed Matter, &c., for other parts of Europe.

After the closing of the Supplementary Transatlantic Mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour of sailing.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 2 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Nanfri Prince; at 3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamship Geo. Dumois; at 12 M (supplementary 12:30 PM) for St. Thomas and St. Croix, via St. Thomas and for Maracaibo, per steamship Curacao; at 1 PM for Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Petit Goave, per steamship Ardie; at 3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 10 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Geo. Dumois; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Grenada; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seneca, via Havana; at 4 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 9 AM for Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Panama, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Panama,") at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per steamship Advance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Advance";) at 3 PM for Costa Rica and Bocas del Toro, per steamers from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Gonaives, Aux-Cayes, Jacmel, and Santo Martha, per steamship Yumuri; at 3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alene; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per steamship Yumuri";) at 12 M for Matanzas, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem III., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curaçao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem III.";) at 3:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 3 AM for North Brazil, per steamship Paraense, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (let